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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON; FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Boulder Project Begins in '35

Japan Loses Equality Demand

Austria Faces Test for Power

King Boris Pilots His Train

C.E.R. Reaches Transfer Point

Sweden Smiles, But It's a Girl

THE U. S. Reclamation Bureau says the great Boulder Dam will be completed within six months, almost two years ahead of schedule time. Thus the tallest dam in the world, set in the Colorado River near the Arizona-Nevada line, will be ready to impound its 100-mile-long lake for irrigation and power purposes with the spring freshets of 1935, and the subsequent activities are advanced from one to two years. Coincidentally, the Government indicates that it will turn to more huge public projects as the main channel for relief of unemployment. The Public Works Administration pushes plans calling for an expenditure of from $6,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000 over a period of years. It is a happy circumstance that the Government can do this—But there will be a far happier situation when the need for doing it has been removed.

¶ The London naval conference meets an apparent, but perhaps not actual, impasse. British and American delegates inform the delegates from Tokyo that Japan's demand for equal naval tonnage is inacceptable to their governments, whereupon the Japanese prepare to reply that without equality there can be no hope of an agreement. But this is not believed to be final. The Japanese are a proud people—Yet diplomacy should find a way to meet the situation.

¶ Austria faces a delicate situation with inauguration of the new corporative Constitution, the work of the late Chancellor Dollfuss. The names of the members appointed to the corporative Parliament, which the Government has held secret until the last moment, will indicate whether Austria is to be dominated by the Catholic Storm Troops of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg or the Heimwehr under Prince von Starhemberg, the Vice-Chancellor. Von Starhemberg and the Heimwehr have threatened to take matters into their own hands if not given a parliamentary majority—Austria, torn within, has difficulty in showing a solid front to the neighbors.

¶ Bulgaria thrills to a fine tale of its sovereign's efficiency. King Boris is traveling from Sofia to Varna when fire breaks out in the locomotive tender. The King hastens from his private car and extinguishes the flaming clothing of the locomotive driver. Then he takes the throttle, speeds to where water can be obtained to quench the fire and later drives the train on into Varna. King Boris long ago learned locomotive driving through his deep interest in mechanics—Being able to run the royal train of course helps a ruler to steer the ship of state.

¶ Russia and Japan reach the final stages of a sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The price of 140,000,000 yen ($40,180,000), payable one-third in cash and two-thirds in goods over three years, is agreed upon. Moscow will transfer its interests to Manchukuo at once if Tokyo will guarantee the payments and take over full responsibility for operation and paying off Soviet employees. Japan considers the guarantee. Russia has good reason for demanding it—How could it enforce payment from Manchukuo when it doesn't even recognize its existence?

¶ Sweden rejoices when a great-granddaughter is born to King Gustaf. Church bells and 42 guns announce the child of Prince Adolf, the King's grandson, and Princess Sybilla, who came from Saxe-Coburg-and-Gotha in the spring of 1933. Had this first member of the fourth generation of the reigning family been a boy he would have been in direct line for the throne. King Gustaf receives the news and steps out to do what any great-grandfather should be able to do—He lets himself loose in a good fast game of tennis.

¶ Germany sees the star of opposition in the Evangelical Church move toward the zenith. Chancellor Hitler receives Bishop Wurm of Württemberg, Bishop Mesier of Bavaria and Bishop Maraprens of Hanover, opponents of Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller, and is said to have declared the state and the National Socialist Party will have nothing further to do with the church dispute—The stout spirit of Martin Luther appears to win fresh victories in the old precincts today.

¶ Moscow hears a group of physical scientists announce that by using an artificial heart they restored life for two minutes to a man hanged three hours earlier. These workers have restored life temporarily to animals pronounced quite dead. This is in line with similar experiments by physical scientists at the University of California and menaces the ancient theory that death can be classified as a positive state—Death, conclude the experimenters, seems more like the mere absence of something.

Gubernatorial Race Now Down To Brass Tacks

Bacon Insists Curley Give Wealth Sources—Former Mayor Cites Record

Senate Fight Spurts

Massachusetts' gubernatorial campaign got down to a hardware basis today. Tacks, nuts and bolts tell the story of the past 24 hours, for both candidates got down to brass tacks on the personal issues, they presented hard nuts to crack by way of official records, and their prospects were complicated by numerous bolts from the ranks.

It might be possible to extend the array of hardware even to hinges, too. For this afternoon it became known in Boston that much hope hinges on the assurance that not only is Italian-born Ferdinand Pecora, hero of the securities investigations, scheduled to appear Sunday night at the Curley rally; but Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine, who succeeded in the unprecedented feat of succeeding himself on a Democratic ticket in the State of Maine, will bring his own enthusiasm for the New Deal to Boston to supplement the Curley brand.

After persistent bombardments on the part of Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican candidate for Governor, the barrage laid over James M. Curley's trenches has at last forced the Democratic candidate to come out in the open on local issues, despite his attempt to keep the campaign in the New Deal sector.

Bacon Grows Insistent

The salvo which typifies those thought to have brought the issue to a head was the reiterated insistence made by Mr. Bacon that the former Mayor explain the source of his wealth—said to have grown amazingly during Mr. Curley's 35 years in public service.

Last night, during the course of a political foray on Belmont, Arlington and Waltham, the Lieutenant-Governor was unusually insistent on the point.

"Mr. Curley," he challenged, "you have insistently evaded my question as to the source of your wealth. Your only hope, your forlorn hope, is to ride in blindly on the New Deal. Do you know what the New Deal means? Well, I can tell you what a part of it means. That part was to ask the Mayor of another great city, New York, where James J. Walker got his money. Walker didn't answer—in this country—and neither have you."

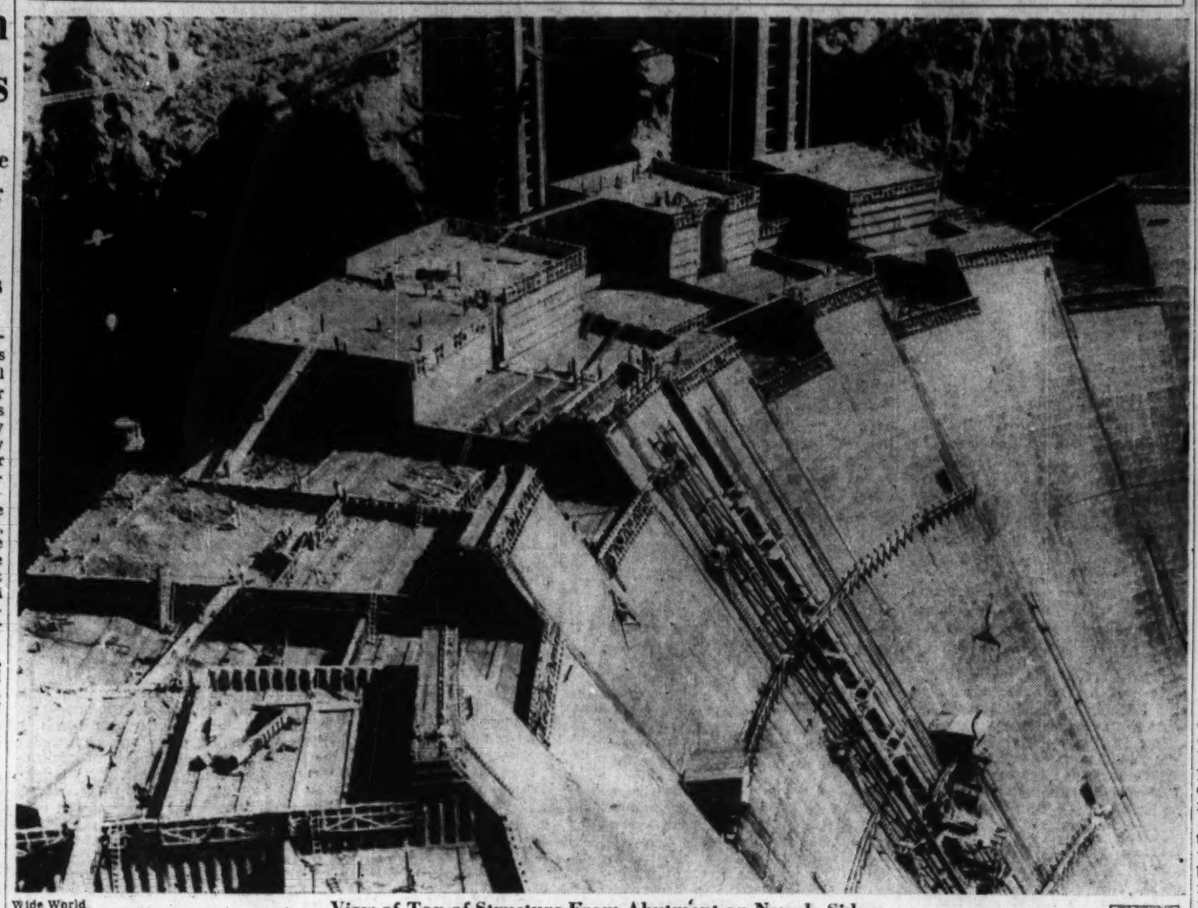
Since this most pertinent demand was made while Mr. Curley, on his part, was charging Mr. Bacon with a two-faced attitude toward the New Deal, there was no immediate reply. There was, however, a response to the Republican's probing into the topic of city expenditures. Henchmen not much farther removed from Mr. Curley than his own right arm say today that the challenge to account for city expenditures is the only one that will be accepted by their champion. No matter how ominous may sound the Walker reference to the ears of other folk, Mr. Curley's friends declare that he may be expected to ignore the attempt to draw him into a discussion of his personal affairs.

Curley Makes No Apology

From time to time last night Mr. Curley—during his round of oratorical visits to Bedford, Stoneham, Wakefield, Melrose, Malden and Everett—turned from his usual eulogies of the President's Administration and policies to a defense

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Sinews of Concrete in Mammoth Boulder Dam Now Nearing Completion



Wide World — View of Top of Structure From Abutment on Nevada Side — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Maine Allotment For Aid Follows Attack by G. O. P.

But Federal Chief Says Election Had Nothing to Do With the Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Maine, which was left off the November relief list issued yesterday, and thus produced an overnight sensation in political circles because it is the only state that has already voted in the fall elections, was allotted its $598,000 by the FERA today.

Relief officials declare that Maine's allotment would have been made anyway, and that its omission was simply because word had not been received from Gov. Louis J. Brann. But they will probably never convince Republican headquarters that a plot to keep Santa Claus out of the only state where he is not politically due has not been foiled.

Forty-seven states and Puerto Rico were allotted approximately $135,000,000, but no assignment of funds was made to Maine.

The Republican senatorial-congressional committee immediately noticed the omission and labeled it as a political maneuver. "Maine," the committee said, "has already voted. Maine, under the Farley plan of Tammanyizing the country, manifestly is recorded as having 'had hers.'"

At the Federal Emergency Relief Administration a different story was told. They displayed the complete list with a sum allotted to Maine, but explained that the amount could

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Whish! Record Breaker Coming

Song of the Sales Tax Resumed

Ancient Sea Tradition Is Upheld

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Railroads

Three-Day Visitor

Tomorrow, Friday and Saturday the Union Pacific's new six-car streamline train will be on exhibition at the South Station. On rails that ordinarily would hold 700 tons of weight for the same sized train made up of regular rolling stock, will rest only 200 tons of high speed tubular transportation.

The power plant will interest the men visitors who will throng the exhibit from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily. It has 12 cylinders, V type, is 20 feet long and delivers 900 horsepower driving through four electric motors. Plenty of gadgets are hooked onto the system to provide for heating, air conditioning, door controls, etc. There are small motors, an auxiliary engine generator set, pumps, radiators, air compressors, etc.

The women will be mostly interested in the Pullmans which have many new improvements. Each berth, upper and lower, has a collapsible wash bowl and an illuminated mirror. Every section and every berth at night is enclosed with sliding aluminum panels, turning them into small rooms, thus insuring privacy. A reading lamp, adjustable to any position, is also provided. And to prevent passengers from leaning in against each other when two are on a seat, and other wise insure individual comfort, an arm rest comes down between people, which can be folded back out of sight when not needed.

Even the men, particularly the tall ones who have scraped heads and toes on ordinary short Pullman berths, will find two special sections in each car for extra tall men.

Interesting are some figures on aluminum, the metal which makes this train possible. In 1852 aluminum cost $545 a pound, more than gold. By 1869 it was down to $21 a pound. Today it costs 23 cents a pound.

Trade

Great Expectations

Grandiose were many estimates of the liquor market that would be opened up by repeal. Thus Harvard University ambitiously arranged for the sale of beer in the dining halls, only to count its losses at the end of the first year. In the same vein were the visions held before the American public of French warehouses bulging with mammoth stores of wines to be marketed in the United States. This vision, too, proved grandiose. Reports United States Vice-Consul David B. Levis, stationed in Paris: Exports of French liquors to the United States in the third quarter of this year were valued at $939,672. In the preceding quarter they were valued at $3,259,555.

Reason for this decline: American importers, in the flush of early repeal optimism, overstocked, waited for a heavy demand for French liquors that did not materialize. They were left holding the bottle.

Water Front

Sea Tradition

Ten rubber-booted men literally dragged themselves off the steam trawler Exeter last night and slowly went ashore. Tired as they were they were smiling, safe home after desperately manning hand pumps for 36 long hours in an effort to keep their ship afloat.

During a snow and sleet storm 170 miles southeast of Highland Light, Provincetown, Saturday, while just setting the nets, the propellor became tangled, stopping the engines so suddenly a pump line broke. While the crew tried to untangle the net, unknown to them water was filling the hold from the broken line.

When this was discovered all hands sought to keep the ship afloat. The American flag was run up upside down, a signal of distress. But the crew held out little hope.

Then suddenly, five miles off through the storm sharp eyes aboard the Europe-bound liner Transylvania saw the ship, noticed its flag and hove to. The liner's officers offered to take the crew aboard but the men refused, deciding to stick it out with the ship. Two of the engineers in the meantime, wandering about in water up to their arm pits, found the sea cock and shut it off which helped the situation.

The Transylvania radioed for help and after many more hours the revenue cutter Cayuga came to the rescue. The ship was then towed in.

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

Swift Pace Set On Boulder Dam By Entire Staff

Finish Now Forecast in Six Months, Two Years Ahead of Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 31—Boulder Dam will be completed in six months. This was revealed here today at the local offices of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, which disclosed that the great project is almost two years ahead of schedule.

According to plans worked out by Raymond F. Walter, chief engineer for the bureau, the towers of the dams should be completed by Dec. 1, the gigantic spillways should be in by the first of the year, and the dam proper finished easily by April 1. This will make possible for the impounding of the spring flood waters of 1935.

Until recently the bureau had not expected to impound waters until the spring of 1936 at the earliest. Driving work at the dam site, together with great efforts on the part of the bureau's 700 engineers here, is responsible for the remarkable progress, it is said.

Although there are six months of construction ahead, the dam is already the highest in the world, rising now some 600 feet with 150 feet more to go. Boulder Dam will block the Colorado River and make a lake more than 100 miles long. It is located in Black Canyon at a point in lower Nevada and upper Arizona and joins those states.

When the dam is completed there will still remain a year's work on the great hydroelectric plants which will supply power to a great portion of southwest and southern California.

Japan Brings Crisis In Naval Parley By Demanding Equality

Washington Ambassador Declares Government Must Hold Firm

Saito Just Returned From Visit to Japan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The seeming impasse in the London naval discussions was conceived here today to have been rendered more difficult of solution by the uncompromising version of the Japanese position presented here by Ambassador Hirosi Saito.

His blunt insistence that the Japanese people would be satisfied with nothing short of absolute naval equality with the United States and Great Britain—ton for ton—was made doubly significant by the fact that the Ambassador had just arrived in Washington direct from Japan.

And it was almost immediately countered by word from Secretary of the Navy Swanson that the Navy Department is going ahead with its plans to request funds from the coming Congress to construct 42 more warships—the number necessary to bring the United States fleet to full treaty strength. The request for more ships will be accompanied by a request for an increase in the navy's enlisted personnel to 93,000 men. It now has 82,500.

Postponement Possible

The only constructive suggestion emanating from the press conference, at which Mr. Saito presented his case, was that Japan is prepared to consider postponement of the achievement of parity for some years, provided the principle of parity is granted. This, coupled with the recent suggestion to the British that Japan might not exercise its parity right to the full, was manifestly designed to open a new channel for discussions at London and prevent any immediate collapse of the conference.

To this extent the Ambassador's effort to get the Japanese viewpoint to the American public via the Washington sounding-board may considerably ease the situation. At least it might be considered evidence of a sincere desire to keep open the door to some solution.

Mr. Saito insisted more precisely than has been insisted before that Japan must have absolute parity. This Japan is not prepared to discuss.

"Sea Police Forces"

Further the Ambassador emphasized Japan's complete willingness to reduce her naval arms to the minimum necessary for policing purposes at any time that the other great powers would do the same. If the United States and Great Britain would reduce to naval equality with Japan then Japan would scrap ship for ship until the finish of world navies is attained. But always equality must come first.

Such an intransigeant position was not calculated here to ease the tension or open new fields for discussion. In fact it has had the contrary effect so far of driving the State Department and the Administration back towards the Stimson doctrines—a movement graphically illustrated by a luncheon for Mr. Stimson at the White House yesterday.

An incidental development at Mr. Saito's press conference added further to the general atmosphere of friction. This was his frank admission that military defense was the reason behind the recent Japanese Government order requiring all foreign oil companies operating in Japan to maintain a six months' reserve of oil stocks.

London Conversations Jeopardized by Tokyo Stand

Hope British May Work Out Solution

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Japanese delegation to the naval conversations, it was authoritatively learned, will inform the Americans late today there can be no surrender on the question of the principle of naval tonnage equality.

The Japanese will make it clear, it was learned, that unless the British and Americans are willing to concede equality there is virtually no hope for an agreement.

It was said the Japanese are willing to compromise on technical questions and would consider any suitable suggestion for an agreement from either the British or the Americans, but equality must first be recognized.

Japan Will Build

Unless equality is granted by treaty, Japan has no alternative but to try to obtain it by building, Japanese quarters said.

The Japanese for the first time appeared definitely pessimistic over the outlook. They consider their own and the American views so vastly different that there seems little possibility of reconciling them.

The only hope, according to the Japanese, is for the British to suggest a solution which would be satisfactory to the others. The British so far have not brought forward any such proposal.

"No"

The British and American delegates today rejected as impossible suggestions made by Ambassador Saito of Japan in Washington that Japan be granted naval tonnage equality on an installment plan.

Spokesmen for both the British and the American delegations asserted that tonnage equality will not be approved under any consideration since Great Britain and the United States stand firmly behind the continuance of the present ratios of the three nations.

Under these ratios, Great Britain and the United States are given approximately the same tonnages while that of Japan is three-fifths as large as either of the others.

Will Denounce Treaty

As this stand was announced, it was learned authoritatively that the Japanese delegation is advising the Americans and British that Japan will denounce the Washington Naval Treaty on which the 5-5-3 ratio is based, before the end of the year, thereby terminating the agreement at the end of 1936.

This action has been expected for some time by the other delegations since the Japanese proposals now under consideration suggest a new treaty to replace that of Washington.

The British are keeping the dominions informed of the progress of the conversations here and have at times received advice from them on certain defense questions.

Illinois Fosters Americanization Of 350,000 Aliens

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Some 350,000 men and women born in other countries but now living in Illinois are to be encouraged to become American citizens, according to plans completed here this week.

The Committee on Citizenship and Naturalization, appointed by Gov. Henry Horner, is about to launch the first state-wide attempt to set up classes and institutes to educate the foreign-born in the advantages of citizenship. Federal funds will be used. Charles P. Schwartz, chairman of the committee, says other states probably will adopt similar campaigns for the education and naturalization of thousands of aliens.

The sum of $7500 has just been assured the committee from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for employing teachers for November. Classrooms in public schools, churches, settlements, lodges, and clubs are being arranged for and teachers from the ranks of the unemployed are being selected, Mr. Schwartz said.

Several reasons were given for this state-wide campaign to turn aliens into citizens. In the first place, foreign-born are being discriminated against in large industrial centers, where employers are taking American-born rather than aliens in factories and mills, the committee has found. Furthermore, aliens have been exploited by questionable persons who have charged them large sums of money for making out their naturalization papers. This kind of information about citizenship should be given free by the Government, the committee maintains.

Many other aliens are not awake to the advantages of citizenship and are enjoying privileges in this country without assuming responsibility, it is found. In Illinois alone a survey of the committee shows that more than 350,000 men and women over 21 years of age are not citizens. Of these more than 220,000 have shown no disposition to become citizens and have made no attempts to take out papers. More than 124,000 have taken out their first papers.

Movies Can Be What Public Demands

Producers Are Eager to Get Audience Reactions, and, If You Are Particularly Annoyed by Something in a Picture, Say So; On the Contrary, Tell What Especially Pleases You—Change Is Now in the Making

Who's to Blame for the Movies?

Seventh of 12 Articles

By **E. C. Sherburne**

Dramatic and Motion-Picture Critic of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Now to venture into the thorniest of all pastures, the public domain. Grasping firmly the nearest thistle at hand I say to the reader: If you want better motion pictures you must do something about them, in person.

So far as the mass of film-goers is concerned the industry is in many ways ahead of demand. Hollywood has accepted self-censorship, which it didn't want and which the general picture audience didn't demand.

But without censorship of some sort there are producers who would run wild. Hollywood admits this. So the industry is in the position today of following in the wake of Bernard Shaw, whose motto is:

"Not what the public wants but what is good for them."

The American film industry is so far committed to a new policy of giving the public what is good for them that it has lately cracked down upon pernicious types of fan magazine writers, and has barred them from the studios.

Two publications have been so flagrant in their explorations of the private lives of the players, printing sensational stories that were unwarranted by the facts, that some of the companies have withdrawn their advertising. The full test of the industry's sincerity will come when it decides finally to tolerate no longer the scandal sheet camp followers.

If a portion of the public were not guilty of cheap curiosity the more vicious of the magazines would never have flourished. So here we have the familiar spectacle of the movies pointing at the public and saying "You're to blame!" while a part of that public points back and shouts "No, you're to blame!"

With the issue becoming clearer through the years the apologists for the industry, the Hays organization, is finding its work growing easier. Less often is it driven to specious special pleading to justify industry practices, now that those practices are being modified.

The pleaders struck their highest note of achievement, probably, when they discovered obscure arguments in justification of the gangster films. Happily that cycle has largely passed, its welcome worn out.

Proof that general raising of public taste in film entertainment has occurred is contained in the changed tone of the monthly bulletin issued by the Hays organization, containing generalized comment upon current films.

That comment represents the combined judgment of several national women's organizations, and today embodies brief appraisals of the Hollywood product that are as penetrating and final as anybody could fairly demand. A year ago the unequivocal note in these bulletins was lacking.

Again, I would ask those who can see no improvement in motion pictures to consider this: no longer is the screen disfigured by pictures as aggressive in their tastelessness as the series called "The Callahans and the Murphys."

As recently as seven years ago, a film of this sort was causing so much trouble for some exhibitors that it was used as a lever at the Federal Trade Commission conference in New York to obtain a clause in the production code that would permit the cancellation of pictures to which an important part of an exhibitor's clientele objected.

Motion pictures on the whole are of much superior quality to those of a decade ago. Those who have been watching films for 15 years or more can check up on this by looking over old newspaper files. Those who think "Tarzan and his Mate" is silly trash should have had a look at "Neptune's Daughter."

Progress in motion pictures is more to be expected from the industry than from the public. With the industry showing its best work with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Disruption of Grand Jury Is Not to Halt ERA Inquiry

Immediate repercussions today to the arrest of George Anderson, foreman of the Federal Grand Jury, on charges of accepting a bribe, were the announcement that the inquiry into ERA graft charges would continue and that the entire Grand Jury panel had been dismissed.

A new panel will be selected at once, it was announced. Both the ERA administrator and the district attorney promised the public that they would continue the inquiry with undiminished vigor.

The jurors, said Federal Judge Hugh D. McClellan in dismissing the panel, were not to consider his action as any reflection upon themselves. If the present panel were to be continued, he said, any future indictments might be voided because of the arrest of one juror.

Mr. Anderson was arrested in a doorway on Atlantic Avenue by Department of Justice agents, yesterday, in the act of counting $500 in marked bills which had been delivered to him by a local ERA official, allegedly as part of a $2000 bribe. Subsequently, said Mr. Ford, Mr. Anderson confessed to accepting the bribe, in the presence of government witnesses.

Further developments were promised by the district attorney. "The case does not end with this arrest," he said. "Other angles demand clearing up. The public will be fully informed." His assistants are at work tracing further ramifications of the Anderson bribery charges.

Mr. Ford charged that the original appeal of Mr. Anderson to the general public to send in clues of ERA graft, seemed to him to be laying the groundwork for "sinister plans." From that time on, he said, Anderson was under suspicion, and watched by Department of Justice agents.

Subsequent strong statements by Anderson to the effect that he had

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14
News of Sports—Page 10
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

Features

Boston and New England News ... 2 and 3
Radio Time-Table ... 3
Weather ... 3
Events Tonight ... 3
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 8
The Home Forum ... 11
Full Fruitage
Daily Features ... 15
Editorials ... 16

Things Present

Sisley Huddleston today resumes his "Geneva Personalities," on the Editorial Page. He offers a background of actors which should make the drama of the League of Nations more vital.

Viscount Astor leads the Weekly Magazine Section today with a strong argument for temperance. Peggy Scott introduces us to the Prince of Wales; Marjorie Shuler tells us about Miss Hollister's interesting work with the Beebe expedition; Zoa Grace Hawley explains how famous old paintings are restored; and Claire Liske takes us back to the early days of photography.

"The Worst in Twenty Years" is a report of a London fog. If the reader hasn't experienced one, he can at least know what it is like, by glancing at the article on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and another article in the "Who's to Blame for the Movies?" series.

Whish! Record Breaker Coming

Song of the Sales Tax Resumed

Ancient Sea Tradition Is Upheld

(Continued from Page 1)

The crew were glad they had stuck it out but spent little time in getting hot food and finding their beds.

Strike

A Brief Rift

Leaden skies reflected the leaden spirits of the Boston Fish Pier strikers today. Yesterday there had been a brief rift in the clouds when beaming fishermen went to the boat owners with new propositions, certain they were so attractive that they would be accepted.

The owners quickly glanced over the items, did a little figuring, then snapped back a decided "No!"

The fishermen had requested:

A base pay of $51 a month a man.
Ten per cent of gross receipts up to $3000.
Fifteen per cent on all gross receipts over $3000.

This would have meant a weekly average a man of from $20 to $27 a week.

The operators came back with several reasons for refusal, the first of which was most pertinent, namely that these demands would require an average trip income of $3000, that since the depression the average has been nearer $2200.

The fishermen then pointed out that under the present arrangement of pay division many fishermen received only from $1 to $5 for 10 days' work.

There seemed to be no compromise between these points of view, so negotiations were broken off once again. Today, the owners sat tight in their offices and the strikers in their shanty headquarters huddled around its great stove, while raw winds blew in from the harbor.

Traffic

The Pedestrian Has a Duty

Boston has a reputation with out-of-town drivers as the city with the longest pedestrian waits between the red and green lights. Yet in spite of the excellent "break" given to the pedestrian in this city, the Traffic Enforcement Bureau of the Department of Public Safety felt obliged today to utter a word of caution to the pedestrian. To the pedestrian who crosses in the middle of the block; who stands beyond the curb when the lights definitely allow vehicles a right turn; who dashes at the imminent risk of his life across the street as the lights are about to change thereby causing cars to halt in their getaway: remember! The traffic laws were drawn up for protection of the rights of all. The duty of protecting life and limb belongs to the pedestrian as well as to the motorist. Both should realize that their rights are subservient to their duties toward each other.

Turning to the pleasure motorist again the bureau pointed out: Insurance companies have reduced accidents among commercial fleets by education and careful study of accident causes. The pleasure motorist is prone to seek a solution to the accident problem in some other manner than self-improvement. He is averse to leaks in the pocketbook, he frustrates any attempts on it, is inclined to adopt the policy of early American toward the pirates of Tripoli: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute!"

* * *

The average driver, says the bureau, if he would study the technique of insurance companies in reducing accidents, would notice two things. First, the insurance companies' contention that all accidents are preventable; second, that accident reduction depends upon driver discipline.

Yet drivers, when presented with accident facts, bridle, attempt to nullify their own shortcomings, spout gallons of verbiage, fill reams of paper complaining about the summary authorities and the "dastardly actions" of the police or registry. These same individuals, if any member of their families is hit by a driver on the highway, bawl "justice" in their own misfortune, completely ignore the fact sometimes that their own families might have been careless, decry the "heartless operation of motor vehicles."

Concludes the bureau: "Just as the modern theory of 'personal liberty' has shown itself to be short-sighted in the economic world of today, so the same theory with regard to operation of motor vehicles or the behavior of pedestrians will frustrate attempts to reduce accidents."

Business

Still An Issue

During the panicky years of the depression, many states passed sales taxes to run until the prosperity corner was turned. Today it appears that many of these taxes will be given a new lease on life by some legislatures. To forestall passage of these levies many merchants and business men are busy organizing the New England Association against the Sales Tax. Like "flying squadrons" this association plans to concentrate its forces at different points as the need demands, after defeating a sales measure in one capital it will move on to another.

It appears that the perennial battle of the sales tax will again shake the Massachusetts State House this year, that the same forces will line up against each other. Governor Ely last year petitioned in vain for passage of a retail sales tax measure; consumers and retailers "lobbied" it off Beacon Hill.

Now is heard the voice of Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long appealing for the sales tax and that of Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, shouting it down—a familiar refrain, all told.

P. T. A. Presider

Mrs. Paul H. Kelsey
President of Massachusetts Parent-Teachers Association

Disruption in Jury Not to Halt Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

information which "would send certain ERA officials on their way to the penitentiary," and that "one-third of the ERA lower officials should be dropped," and that "in the ERA, politics was thicker than water," were taken by the district attorney as confirmation of his suspicions. Information from the federal agents then led to the arrest.

"Such attempted obstruction of justice by a man in the position of foreman of a federal grand jury strikes at the very foundation of government," he said. "It cannot be tolerated."

Meanwhile, both Mr. Ford and Arthur G. Rotch, state ERA administrator, made it clear that inquiry into graft charges would not blow over, merely because Anderson, who had brought this inquiry into the public eye by his strong statements, had been removed from the scene.

As insurance and protection for the ERA against charges of negligence, said Mr. Rotch, all cases of reported graft have been and will be reported to the District Attorney for investigation. "Thus an outside and impartial inquiry by trained federal investigators is at once secured, and no valid charges of mismanagement can be made against the central office.

"We will continue to check up on local administration at all times," he said. "The bubble of publicity created by the Anderson episode will not affect the continuity of this work in the least."

More Radio, Less Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Increase in the sale of radio sets was marked during the recent cricket test matches. Police authorities say that while the cricket broadcasts were in progress, there was a rapid decline in petty crimes, such as thefts, etc.

Movie Substitute Supplants Censor In P. T. A. Policy

Warning Sounded Against Reliance on Promises of Film Industry

Having abandoned attempts to censor adult motion picture programs and efforts to coöperate with the industry, the motion picture committee of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, at the round table discussion at the Hotel Statler yesterday, sponsored plans for substitutes in the form of entertainment for children.

The dangers of coöperating with the motion picture industry were emphasized in an address given by Miss Katherine Lyford of the Massachusetts motion picture committee of the Civic League. Warning her audience against being lulled into inactivity by a false sense of security, she said:

"Now we have stopped coöperating, things have begun to change. Many fine films are being exhibited, but the coöperation we are getting from the industry may be only temporary.

Close Watch Called For

"I don't wish to seem pessimistic, but two weeks ago we had a message from Hollywood telling of an order issued to scenario writers to make their new pictures flat, insipid, dull, so sickly-good that people throughout the United States will rise up and demand the 'snappy and risqué pictures we had before.' To use their exact words the industry said, 'We will debauch the public yet.'

"Let us not rush into further coöperation through our motion picture councils and other groups, but let us watch very carefully during the next few months and be sure this good behavior will be permanent."

Miss Lyford told of an experience she had while painting last summer in Denmark. The small boys who gathered about her easel behaved very strangely when she talked with them. She was the only American in the village. Later she discovered that an American film which had been running in the town showed every character in possession of a gun, and the children were waiting to see her display her revolver.

Good and Bad Mixed

The National Parent-Teacher magazine has discontinued its practice of listing and reviewing films, partly due to the fact that many pictures such as "Little Women" were, through block-booking, given in a program including other films which were vulgar and degrading.

Recreation, publicly supported and including educational films, that is, visual aids to instruction, culture and entertainment, is indorsed, according to the report of Mrs. E. C. Mason of Winchester, chairman of the motion picture committee.

The Massachusetts branch upholds the motion-picture plan of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers calling for an adequate supply of suitable films for children; the establishment of local, state and national libraries from which to distribute such films; extension of the authority of local boards of education or recreation to include responsibility of providing leisure opportunities for youth; legislation regulating objectionable trade practices such as block-booking and blind-selling; and the establishment of a national film institute in the United States Office of Education.

Reports on Activities

Miss Carolyn Smiley, associate chairman of the committee for Massachusetts, who has made her own films abroad and lectured in many parts of the world on the subject, told of some of the snags encountered in cutting down the 16 m. m. films from theatrical pictures.

Miss Isabel Scott of New York told of the extensive work in supplying recreational programs of every sort to schools and colleges being carried on by the National Music League, a nonprofit, noncommercial organization entirely sponsored by such institutions as the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations and supported by contributions from wealthy people interested in better forms of entertainment. Miss Lela L. Morse, who is opening an office of the league for New England, in Boston, also discussed this enterprise.

Recitalist

Caroline Hudson-Alexander
Who Will Sing in Jordan Hall Thursday Evening

Game Plan for Children

The majority of the 300 delegates attended the evening banquet at which Mrs. Paul Kelsey presided and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, originator of the idea of introducing town planning as an educational project in the high schools of Norfolk County, spoke of the game plan which she, her son, Charles S. Bird Jr., and Capt. Percy Creed had worked out, to give school children a full conception of the rights and duties of a citizen.

"Planning their town as they would like to see it," Mrs. Bird said, "as their imagination and ingenuity will suggest, teaching them the effectiveness of planning rather than muddling along, will enable them to think of the many things, institutional, governmental, financial and social that make their town a real place to live in. For the children to know their town, understand why it is, what it is for, how it can be improved to suit their ideals, what it will cost, what its government is, what its natural advantages are and how to utilize them, will give a perception of what citizenship means."

Responsibility on Adults

Mrs. A. H. Reeve of Philadelphia, chairman of the department of international relations of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, addressed the delegates on the subject of "the builders of the world to be," placing the responsibility squarely on the shoulders of the present adults rather than their children.

"The children," she stated, "are going to be obliged to live in the houses which we are building for them." She stressed adult education as the crying need, and added, "The adult mind can grow, but it has been handicapped and held down by traditions and half-truths. The maximum capacity to learn is between 22 and 27, and the decline is so gradual after that, that at 60 one can learn as easily as at 14.

The third speaker, Dr. George H. Bigelow, present director of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and commissioner of health for Massachusetts from 1925 to 1933, warned against current fads in diet.

Music

Tuesday Symphony Concert

The Tuesday afternoon series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra opened in Symphony Hall yesterday, with Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. The series this year will be devoted to Schubert, Schumann and Brahms. The first program was made up of the first Ballet from the incidental music to "Rosamunde," the Fourth Symphony of Schumann and the Second Symphony of Brahms; Schubert charming, Schumann tender, Brahms touching the heights.

Once more the Tuesday subscribers are fortunate. A series fashioned from the music of these three masters will be not only instructive but enjoyable and inspiring. Schumann was not the greatest of symphonic composers, but he was a lyric genius, and the comparatively simple delights of his orchestral scores have not lost their appeal. The response of the audience to his D minor Symphony yesterday was heartfelt.

The Brahms D major has been often underestimated, but not by Dr. Koussevitzky. Under his baton it may appear, while one is listening to it at least, as the biggest achievement of its composer. This faculty of making the most of whatever work is in hand is one of the conductor's characteristics that most praise him. For him, there is nothing "pretty" about the Brahms Second: It is a thrillingly dramatic experience, which he shares with his audience.

L. A. S.

Frank Kneisel

Last night in Jordan Hall, Mr. Frank Kneisel, violinist, played a program which appeared to please greatly an audience of good size. With Mr. Henry Kaufman as pianoforte accompanist, Mr. Kneisel offered the Vivaldi-Nachéz Concerto in A minor, Concerto in D minor by Wieniawski, Chausson's "Poème," "Nigun" by Bloch, "La Capricciosa" by Ries, the Gluck-Kreisler "Mélodie" and Wieniawski's Polonaise in A major.

Mr. Kneisel is a young man with a very obvious talent for playing the violin in a musical manner. At present he plays so well that one wishes he might play just a little better. In the matter of technique, for instance, Mr. Kneisel does many things excellently, especially his harmonics, which were a genuine joy to the discriminating listener. Yet in the next breath, so to speak, Mr. Kneisel seems to lose his fine control and produces a scratchy tone or an unjust intonation. These little discrepancies are occasional, but they seemed to one listener needless, and Mr. Kneisel has it in his power to apply remedial measures. Special pleasure was given his audience in the Chausson "Poème," although the artist has not yet plumbed all its deeps. "Nigun" by Bloch and "Mélodie" by Gluck-Kreisler are also pleasantly remembered, together with the Romance from the Wieniawski concerto.

Mr. Kneisel's tone is vibrant and bright, requiring more support than that vouchsafed by Mr. Kaufman, whose accompaniments were in general characterized by understatement, although played sympathetically. There were numerous encores.

G. M. S.

Teachers Are Urged to be Guardians Of Liberality Toward Social Issues

Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard School of Education, speaking at Simmons College Founder's Day exercises, today, urged a middle course for teachers between the extremes of indifference to social science and using the schools for propaganda.

"Teachers as a class should be guardians of the liberal attitude toward social issues," he said. "As a body of professionals responsible for what the youth of any generation shall be officially invited and assisted to consider, what studies shall be required or emphasized, teachers should be free to exercise a critical social discrimination in their own field."

Commenting on the law recently passed in New York compelling teachers to take an oath of loyalty to the Government, Dean Holmes said, "Such laws are usually to be classed as attempts to make the public schools an agency of propaganda . . . . Such movements look rather in the direction in which education in Germany has moved under Hitler, in Italy under Mussolini, in Russia under the Bolsheviki. Preservation of liberty does not lie in that direction.

"Teachers have a positive moral ground from which they can look with a critical eye at social, economic and political problems," he said in conclusion. "They can ask concerning every social measure: What does it promise or deny to education as a means of raising men above the level of selfish and acquisite life? The state that smothers every possibility except the possibility of jobs and food, has done its simplest task too well. So has the state whose economic policies have led to ostentatious waste."

Following Dean Holmes' address, President Bancroft Beatley conferred one master's and seven bachelor's degrees in science to Simmons graduates. Twenty-one students were announced as having been admitted to "Academy" the Simmons honor society. Miss Ruth E. Peterson of Malden and Miss Rae S. Schwartz of Dorchester, both Simmons seniors, received honor scholarships awarded annually by Alumnæ Association for outstanding scholarship and general excellence.

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Gubernatorial Race Now Down To Brass Tacks

(Continued from Page 1)

of his own administration of city affairs.

"Bacon," said he, "is dodging the issue in this campaign by attacking expenditures during my administration in Boston. You may get the idea that I'm the big, bad wolf of politics and that I plunged Boston into bankruptcy.

"The celerity with which bankers recently snapped up City of Boston bonds is an indication of how wrong Mr. Bacon is concerning the city's financial standing. . . . I spent $11,000,000 to give Boston the best hospital in the world. . . . I spent $1,000,000 of that for a maternity hospital. . . . I spent hundreds of thousands of dollars keeping unemployed men and women and their children from starving and freezing. . . . I make no apologies for these things."

It is recalled that Mr. Curley in previous speeches had presented some interesting statistics on the cost of keeping Boston going. Two main sources of trouble, he declares, confront the mayors of Massachusetts cities. These are the rising costs of welfare aid and raids by the tax abatement groups. In Taunton recently he defended his handling of affairs with the following array of figures:

"In 1930 the cost of conducting the schools of Boston was $21,078,000; in 1933, this was reduced to $15,230,000 without any impairment of school activities.

"The public works department in 1930 represented an expenditure of $9,347,000, as against $6,313,000 in 1933. These two major departments of the city represented an average reduction of 33 1-3 per cent.

Curley Bolters Please Bacon

The epidemic of bolting from the Curley ranks which has marked the political trail of the past few days, brings not only votes but glee as well to the Republican camp. Mr. Bacon spoke of it last night, after 10 Harvard Democratic professors yesterday announced their intention to cut Curley and vote Bacon next Tuesday.

"When life-long Democrats by the thousands," he said, "set out to make political history in Massachusetts by openly bolting the candidate of their party for the high office of Governor, they must be actuated by a compelling reason. This reason was given by the bolting Harvard men. They were by their acts expressing the decision of those who follow Cleveland and Wilson in devotion to honest democracy that will never make terms with what they see as inefficiency and corruption."

Among the other bolts in the Republican bin may be credited by imputation a majority of the members of the Mosquito Fleet Yacht Club of South Boston that announces today through the League of Independent Democrats of Massachusetts that the organization as a body of 1000 members mostly composed of Democrats goes on record as indorsing the Republican candidate.

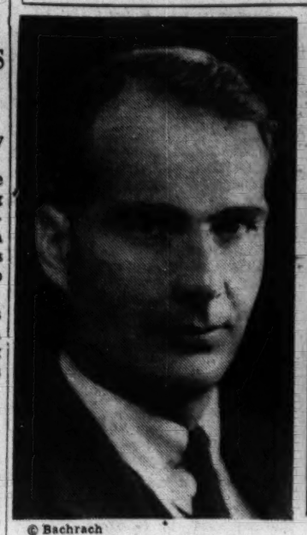
Senatorial Race Livens

Senator Walsh's belated indorsement of the regular Democratic candidate for Governor, and his apparently unperturbed attitude throughout the campaign implies to many observers that he expects the usual Republican support to come to his side of the fence irrespective of the fortunes of the Democratic ticket generally.

However, his regular Republican opponent for the senatorial toga—Robert M. Washburn, who some 20 years ago as a prominent member of the State Legislature led the fight against the railroads which put a stop to the dispensing of favors—continues to present before the voters an attractive array of virtues.

Today, before the Women's Republican Club in Boston, he said among other things that whereas it was Mr. Walsh's part to simply follow the President's lead, he, Mr. Washburn, reserved the right to differ with the President when he seemed to be wrong. Mr. Washburn said, indeed, that he believed this fact constituted the main issue of the campaign.

They Seek U. S. Senate Seat



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David I. Walsh
Democratic

Underwood
Robert M. Washburn
Republican

Trade Agreements With Other Nations Declared in Open

How the robes of secrecy have been pulled aside in the making of tariffs and trade agreements with foreign countries, under the New Deal, was told to a large group of exporters from various New England points at a meeting of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, at the Hotel Essex, last night. The speaker was Henry Chalmers, chief of the foreign tariffs division of the United States Department of Commerce.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information, set up by presidential order, is for the express purpose of arranging that all interests affected by a trade agreement be given an opportunity to present their views, he said.

Mr. Chalmers said he was unaware of any other country where this democratic method was employed.

There is none of the atmosphere of secrecy as to which countries negotiations are carried on with, he said. Public notices are made by the Department of State. Ample time is allowed for commercial interests of views and desires to the Government, he added.

Hit-and-Run Tugboat Sought by Coast Guard

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31 (AP)—Coast guardsmen along Long Island Sound were on the lookout yesterday for a hit-and-run tugboat which at 11:30 a. m. rammed a fishing boat about a mile southwest of Point Judith breakwater and then proceeded on its way toward New York.

His boat disabled and badly leaking, Ernest W. Streeter, the fisherman, managed to keep the craft afloat with the aid of a hand pump while a fellow fisherman towed him into harbor. Coast guardsmen along the coast were asked to try to identify the tugboat, which was towing two scows.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	"Moods in Song"	Organ recital	Adventure sketch.
5:15	"Skipper Jim"	Tom Mix; sketch	Pirate story	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	"Village Maids"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	Adventure sketch	CBS vocal trio
6:00	"Air Adventures"	Evening Tattler:	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Political speakers	sketches; music	Speaker; sketch	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	Political speakers.	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor	King's Jesters	network sketch
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Salute program	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Plantation Echoes	Gene and Glenn	"Just Plain Bill"	Political talk
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch	Popular vocal	Bede Best	Golf lesson
7:45	Dangerous Paradise	Political speakers	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	"Call the Wagon,"	Mary Pickford and	Political talk	ERA Civic Orches-
8:15	dramatic sketch	stock company	Edwin C. Hill	tra concert
8:30	Political speakers	Popular soloists &	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Minstrel program	orchestra	soloist; orchestra.	dramatic sketch
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Nino Martini;	Local dance music
9:15	Sing," sketch	night; Fred Allen;	chorus; orchestra.	Organ recital
9:30	John McCormack,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Local dance music.
9:45	Irish tenor	and orchestra	Gracie"; orch.	News Service
10:00	Dennis King; orch.	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Perley Stevens and
10:15	Madame Sylvia	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America	his orchestra
10:30	"As I See It"	Floyd Gibbons	Political talk	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	Local dance music	Political talk	Musical Rhymester	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; speaker	Forecasts; events.	News Service	Leon Belasco & his
11:15	Local dance music	Voice of Romance.	Political talk	orchestra
11:30	"Dead Men Prowl,"	Jolly Coburn and	Ozzie Nelson and	Will Alexander &
11:45	dramatic sketch	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, Girl Scouts of America program: United States Navy Band.
11:30 WEEI, Pedro Via and his tango orchestra.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, NBC Music Guild: Gordon String Quartet, piano and cello soloists.
2:00 WEEI, "Stones of History": dramatic program.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: music program.
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album": half hour of classical recordings.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; concert orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WAAB, Leo T. Crowley, head of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, interviewed by Ralph Hendershot, financial editor.
5:30 WEEI, "Little Women," sketch based on Louisa May Alcott story.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Gems of Melody": commentator; chorus; concert orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: playlet with Barbara Stanwyck; Louis Holtz; Winifred Shaw, songs; Donald Stuart, impersonations; Connecticut Yankees.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty: P. W. Litchfield, president of Goodyear, speaker; Edwin C. Hill; Fulton Oursler; soloist; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour, with Frank McIntyre; soloists; skit; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; Annette Hanshaw; Casa Loma Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: tabloid musical comedy; soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood; soloists; quartet; sketch; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theatres

"SUCCESS STORY" (Majestic). A Group Theater presentation. 8:30.

"SAY WHEN" (Shubert). A new musical comedy with Harry Richman, Bob Hope, Linda Watkins and Taylor Holmes. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Girl of the Limberlost." 3:25, 6:20, 9:10. Also "Desirable."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Joe E. Brown in "Six-Day Bike Rider." Fenway at 2:15, 4:58, 7:36, 6:19. Paramount at 10:39 a. m., 1:27, 4:15, 7:03, 9:51. Also "Caravan."

FINE ARTS—"St. Petersburg Nights," a Russian film with English titles. Also a Russian cartoon and two educational short subjects. 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

UNIVERSITY — "The Count of Monte Cristo." 2:10, 5:40, 9:20. Also "Desirable."

KEITH'S — Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dancing and singing in "The Gay Divorcee," with Edward Everett Horton. 10:27 a. m., 12:40, 2:53, 5:06, 7:19, 9:29.

BOSTON—"Gift of Gab," with Ruth Etting. Vaudeville. 10:26 a. m., 1:32, 4:38, 7:44, 10:4?.

ORPHEUM—"The Last Gentleman," with George Arliss. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

METROPOLITAN—Dick Powell in "Happiness Ahead." The romance of a rich girl and a poor boy—with a little music, including "Pop Goes Your Heart." On the stage, Bebe Daniels singing "Rio Rita" numbers, and Ben Lyon. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:15.

MODERN—Dolores Del Rio in "Madame Du Barry." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Also "She Had to Choose."

STATE—"Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round." Jack Benny and Nancy Carroll move across the Atlantic in the midst of card sharps, jewel thieves, detectives and vaudeville artists. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Against the Law."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Lanny Ross sings the accompaniment to a cartoon: "Trapped in a Submarine"; Goofy Movies: "Animal World and Make Believe"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

TREMONT—"Convention City," with Joan Blondell, and "This Man Is Mine," with Irene Dunne. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"One Night of Love," with Grace Moore. 1, 4:04, 7:08, 10:12. Also "Girl of the Limberlost."

SCOLLAY—"Six Day Bike Rider." Vaudeville. 12:23, 3:14, 6:15, 9:36.

STRAND—"Charlie Chan's Courage." 2:35, 5:31, 8:27.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Special concert in South Boston High School Center. 8.

Other Events

DR. FRANCIS CHO-MIN WEI—President of Hua Chung College, Wuchang, China, lectures on "Confucianism and the New China." Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge. Open to the public. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Mae Taylor, soprano, and John Gruber, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in the galleries by Miss Maginnis. Subject: "Daumier Prints." 11 a. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, probably fair late tonight and early Thursday; slightly warmer tonight, colder Thursday evening; moderate southerly to westerly winds.

Maine: Rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; slightly warmer in interior tonight; colder Thursday afternoon in west portion.

New Hampshire: Rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; slightly warmer tonight and colder Thursday afternoon.

Vermont: Rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; colder Thursday afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably followed by rain tonight and Thursday forenoon; slightly warmer tonight; colder Thursday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	51	New Orleans.	68	82
Bermuda	76	80	New York	44	52
Chicago	44	48	Norfolk, Va.	48	62
Denver	62	74	Philadelphia.	42	54
Helena, Mont.	44	54	St. Louis	48	58
Jacksonville.	60	76	St. Paul	36	46
Kansas City.	54	64	San Francisco	62	72
Los Angeles.	58	72	Washington.	40	58
Miami, Fla.	72	82			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 31.
B—Maximum, Oct. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:52 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Thursday, 6:29 a. m.; height, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:10 p. m.

Local Option on Liquor

THREE questions or referendums will be referred to Massachusetts voters on the state election ballots of Nov. 6. These questions will be discussed briefly in a series of boxes to run in this paper every other day during this week. The first question was discussed in this paper Monday.

Question No. 2 refers to the voters of the cities and towns the question of whether or not they are willing that alcoholic liquors, wines and malt beverages be sold in their municipality during the next two years following the biennial state elections.

When prohibition was repealed throughout the United States, the Massachusetts Legislature enacted a law which provides that, while prohibition is done away with in nation and state, under the Constitution, yet each municipality shall decide for itself whether it will permit taverns, restaurants or liquor stores to operate in their boundaries.

Under this section of the state laws, it is expressly stipulated that every two years the cities and towns will decide whether intoxicating liquors in any form be allowed to be sold in their borders. This question must be printed on the ballots every biennial state election for the voters to pass upon.

The questions will appear in plain form on the ballot this year, and if a voter is unwilling that alcoholic beverages be permitted to be sold in his community he will vote "NO" on both questions asked. The first question to be answered relates to alcoholic beverages alone, while the second applies to wines and malt drinks. To insure the complete prohibition of the sale of all liquor, the voter must answer both questions "NO." The voter is permitted to specify what, if any, drinks are to be sold in his home city or town.

State Liquor Stores And Permits for Wine Proposed in Maine

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 31 (AP)—A liquor control bill, designed to stifle the profit motive and eliminate the saloon through commission control and state liquor stores, Robinson Verrill said yesterday, would be submitted to a special session of the Maine Legislature.

Mr. Verrill, a member of an advisory committee appointed by Gov. Louis J. Brann to draft such a measure, discussed the bill before the Portland Lions Club. The Legislature will convene on Nov. 6. Copies of the proposed law are to be distributed to legislators.

Besides the state stores, which would deal in hard liquor, Mr. Verrill said, hotels, grocery stores and drug stores wouuld be permitted to sell beer and wine. Restaurants would retain the privilege of selling beer.

Because of the vote in the September election for repeal of the prohibition statute, Mr. Verrill said, the bill provides that all communities be considered as having favored sale of liquor locally.

State and Local Police Prepare for Halloween

Today all policemen are receiving special orders to prevent disturbance because it is Halloween. The state police, at practically full strength, will patrol state highways. Troop leaders have been instructed to pay special attention to areas where disturbance has been prevalent in the past. Headquarters is making no specific plans. Troop leaders will make their own arrangements, based on past experience.

MICROPHONE

Gives complete radio programs by the hour, a page to a day, a week in advance, with the news of radio, pictures of radio personalities and radio features. A critically written, carefully edited newspaper of dignified tone, especially appealing to those who appreciate good music and detest trash. Sample copy on request. Subscription for six months $1, for one year $1.50, postpaid. Address

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NEW ZEALAND
Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, Sydney... on modern Aorangi and Niagara. From Vancouver and Victoria. Low-cost round-trip fares. Inclusive Tours. Inquire any Canadian Pacific office.
Canadian Australasian Line

• THIS IS THE HOTEL which everybody praises IN NEW YORK
• The modern, smart, friendly hotel with 800 outside rooms, all featuring bath, shower, sunshine and radio. Convenient to everything. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50.
• HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave. 49th to 50th Sts., N. Y. C.

1¢ SALE

HERE is the amount of service that 1¢ spent for electricity will buy for various household uses. These figures are average operating costs on the Boston Edison household rate.

Actually, yours may be a little lower or a little higher. See how much value a penny spent for electricity buys.

Waffles — Baked tempting golden brown — RUNS 24 MINUTES — 1¢
CAKES, COOKIES, BISCUITS, DRESSING — Beat, stir, or mix them electrically on fast, powerful electric mixer. — RUNS 3 HRS. 20 MIN. — 1¢
Toast — Crisp, brown—does two slices at a time — RUNS 20 MIN. — 1¢
Light — Bright, shadowless, 100 watt kitchen lamp — RUNS 2 HR. — 1¢
Cleaning — Fast, thorough with powerful high vacuum — RUNS 1 HR. 9 MIN. — 1¢

★ WASHING AND IRONING ★
Washing — —and wringing electrically. Fast, easy, gentle — RUNS 1 HR. 30 MIN. — 1¢
Ironing — Hand electric iron—even heat, automatic temperature control — RUNS 22 MIN. — 1¢
Console electric ironer. Sit while it works. Thorough. 3 times as fast. Easy to use. — RUNS 10 MIN. — 1¢
TIME — Correct time always — RUNS 40 HRS. — 1¢
ENTERTAINMENT — Radio for family enjoyment — RUNS 1 HR. 20 MIN. — 1¢
REFRIGERATION — Dependable, automatic food preservation, cubes, desserts — RUNS 4 HRS. — 1¢
Cooking — Cool, clean and automatic. Waterless method (superb flavor). Speed heating Certain results. PER MEAL PER PERSON 1¢

THATS HOW CHEAP ★ Electricity IS ★

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"Come Back to Houghton's"
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New England's Fastest Growing Fuel Concern
White Fuel Corporation
Coal - Coke - Fuel Oil
● Christian Science Sanitorium Uses White Fuels Exclusively
SOUTH BOSTON 4500

Chuckles
GOOD CANDY... for all the Family
FULL-FLAVORED TENDER
SPICED FRUITS
HALF-POUND • 10 cents
At Your Local Stores

Who was "the Lady Macbeth" of the Old Testament?

This, and a thousand other interesting points are fully and satisfactorily brought out in

The New Analytical Bible

which sets forth Biblical characters and events against a background of history and customs in a manner rarely available. Exact translations from the "American Revised" edition, set right into the text of the loved and familiar King James Version, clarify many passages you may long have puzzled over.

Today, why not send for this book, according to our trial plan. The first glimpse of the beautiful binding will please you. Take it in your hands and feel its fine construction, turn the pages and note how delightfully easy it is to use. All the material needed to answer your questions concerning each book of the Bible is immediately before and after every book — charts, maps, historical notes, analysis, etc. At the back and front of the book are other important features—index, concordance, chronology of the Bible, etc.

Eight Exclusive Features Found in no Other Bible

Here is an example from the text of John 5:39—

39 ¶ Search [Ye search] the scriptures; for [because] in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me.

Ver. 46; De. 18.15,18; Lu. 16.29; Ac. 17.11.

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FULL HOTEL SERVICE
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BROADWAY at 94th STREET
DIRECTION JOHN F. MURRAY — MANAGER R. GOODFRIEND
SPEND MORE FOR OTHER THINGS ON WHAT YOU SAVE AT THE MONTEREY

"HAVE A SLICE," SHE SAID. SO I TOOK FOUR!
SO I NOTICED. DRAKE'S SHOULD BE FLATTERED!
You can't improve on good, old-fashioned, home ingredients—butter, eggs and milk. That's what we think. We know you think so, too.
DRAKE'S CAKES
Sponge Cake • Pound Cakes • Angel Food • Layer Cakes

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES
Personal holiday greeting cards made here
Merry Christmas
OUR photographic greeting cards are personal... distinctive...economical.
Now is the time to select your favorite snapshot, bring in the negative—and leave the rest to us. Such cards will make your greeting *individual*... out of the ordinary. Prices surprisingly reasonable!
We have a wide choice of sentiments and designs; envelopes to match. Drop in and see samples.
EASTMAN KODAK STORES
ATLANTA, 183 Peachtree St.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 B'walk
BALTIMORE, 309 N. Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street, Hotel Statler Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE, 129 W. Adams St.
NRA CODE
NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave., 235 West 23rd St., 745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St., 117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

Government Tax Asked as Curb On Selling by Radio

Plan Embodies Using Fund So Raised to Provide Better Programs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Declaring that it is "almost unanimously conceded that the present use of the radio in the United States is highly defective," Dr. Jerome Davis, Yale University divinity school, in conjunction with the National Committee on Education by Radio proposes that the Federal Government "tax the amount of time devoted to advertising on the radio" as one means of cutting down commercial sales talk. Money raised by the proposed tax would be put into a fund for non-commercial or cultural programs of high character.

Witnesses before the Federal Radio Authority, now conducting a national survey of American radio programs, have testified that the United States is the one country in the world where the cost of government radio supervision is assessed against the taxpayers, although other channels have been turned over wholesale to private companies for commercial exploitation.

As an alternative to the tax proposal, Dr. Davis holds it conceivable that the Federal Government might set up a corporation using federal funds to compete with the private radio chains. This is done in a number of countries, while England, going even further, has made radio a state monopoly, with advertising completely excluded from the air and programs arranged by a quasi-independent corporation.

Still another plan says Dr. Davis would be a federal-dollar-for-dollar fund to match state contributions for 48 state-owned stations with leased wires to every college in their territory for educational radiocasting.

However, Dr. Davis places major emphasis on the immediate proposal to tax current radio advertising.

"Each advertiser might be permitted to state the name of his company and use four additional words without charge to mention his product," said Dr. Davis.

"Any additional advertising time up to 30 seconds could be charged for at the rate of 25 per cent of the total paid by the advertiser to the radio broadcasting company.

"If additional time, from 30 seconds to one minute, were used, the tax could be 50 per cent. From one minute to two minutes might be charged for at the rate of 75 per cent, and anything over two minutes, 100 per cent.

"The exact amount of these charges is, of course, unimportant, but the merits of some such general plan should be carefully weighed. The proceeds of this taxation would go to a national educational radio commission appointed by the President to serve without pay. The money taken from taxation should be used to pay educational talent and for the promotion of educational broadcasting in general. At the same time the private broadcasting companies should be required to set aside without charge at least 20 per cent of their time for such educational broadcasts."

Advocates of the Davis plan point out here that it is by no means fanciful, in view of the active steps Canada has taken to reduce annoying advertising on the air. The Davis plan, it is said, would not only deal with the advertising nuisance, but would provide the greater educational opportunities over the air which teachers now assert are needed.

Wild Duck Brought Under Protection Of Audubon Societies

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, retiring president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, reporting at the annual meeting of the association yesterday, said that a campaign was about to be launched for more adequate protection of wild ducks, as the officers and directors hold that the shooting regulations promulgated by President Roosevelt are not sufficient.

A controversy arose over the question of trapping animals in the Rainey Sanctuary. Mrs. Charles Noel Edge led the discussion in favor of a resolution asking a three-year moratorium on trapping animals in the sanctuary, in order to find out whether they were a menace to wild life.

Dr. Pearson, speaking against the resolution, declared that the killing of a certain number of animals was necessary for the protection of the birds, and that the traps in use at the sanctuary were the most humane yet devised. The resolution was lost.

Dr. Pearson, who has been at the head of the association for the past 24 years, submitted his resignation to the board of directors, and was elected president emeritus, in recognition of his service in the cause of wild-life preservation.

Kermit Roosevelt was elected president, to succeed Dr. Pearson, and John H. Baker, who has been chairman of the board, was named executive director.

The treasurer's report revealed that the association's invested funds totaled $1,706,283, and that there was an unexpended surplus of $23,072 last year.

Graduates in Jobs, Methods Fit Times, Lafayette Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna., Oct. 31—The placement bureau of Lafayette College has succeeded in finding positions for 101 of the 170 members of the graduating class of 1934, it is shown in the annual report to the board of trustees, presented today by the president, Dr. William Mather Lewis. Of the remaining members of the class 51 are attending graduate schools.

The college closed its fiscal year with a balanced budget. During the year cash gifts amounting to $172,000 were received.

"In this day when all of our social, economic and political institutions are under careful scrutiny, it is natural that the American college should have its usefulness questioned," says the report.

"The functions of the privately endowed colleges can never be performed successfully by state institutions. Much of the effectiveness of the privately endowed college lies in its individuality. It will be a sad day for America, when regimentation becomes universal in higher education, as would be almost inevitable under state control. Some of the most essential processes of true education can never be shown on graphs or charts. That which passes between the student and the real teacher can never be classified or recorded.

"Each institution should fix its own standards, without subservience and without timidity, taking from all sources those methods and measures which seem to hold out the greatest hope for the attainment of its ideal, breaking the lock step by studying each individual as an individual."

Operating Surplus Noted By Treasurer of N. Y. U.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The fourth successive annual operating surplus was shown by New York University for all of the 15 schools, colleges and divisions under its jurisdiction, according to a report from the treasurer's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, made public yesterday.

Total income for the year was $7,020,190, of which $6,012,090 was collected in student fees. Gifts received totaled $766,102. The surplus was $1429, after the university had met expenses and appropriations of $7,018,760.

Speedy Ending Of A. & P. Issue Appears Certain

Vital Issue Behind Quarrel Is Unionization of Big Chain Stores

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Can the big American chain stores be unionized? . . . That is the vital question behind the scenes in the quarrel between organized labor and the Hartford brothers, who run the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company's 15,500 vermilion-fronted stores all over the United States, in the opinion of a growing number of well-informed observers here.

Prospects of prompt settlement of the immediate Cleveland controversy, with reopening of 290 A. & P. chain stores, became almost certainty here today, following conclusion of a federally called parley between the two factions that broke up at 1 a. m. this morning. President Roosevelt today at a press club conference personally expressed hope that the chain store labor crisis would be quickly met.

In Hands of Parties

But if the present Cleveland controversy is settled on the basis of the program formulated last night by federal conciliators—and now in the hands of the two parties to the dispute—what becomes of the same controversy when it rises in other parts of the country? it is asked. A similar labor crisis has already arisen in Milwaukee, it is pointed out.

From this interpretation of events the two powerful factions, each motivated by larger considerations than the immediate Cleveland issue, in which, it is pointed out, no question of wages, hours or time is involved. On the one side,

Labor, fresh from the militant attitude engendered by fundamental changes of policy achieved at its annual convention, just concluded, is held to have picked Cleveland for a test case as a municipality recognized to be sympathetic to collective bargaining; while on the other hand, George and John Hartford, running the biggest grocery business in the world, with gross trade annually of some $1,000,000,000, or about 10 per cent of everything the American housewife buys, are held to have taken the drastic action of closing down 290 stores and threatening to abandon Cleveland altogether as a warning to employees in outside cities to refrain from similar activities.

Epitomizes Development

The familiar red-fronted A. & P. store, it is pointed out here, epitomizes the chain development that has swept American retail trade in the past generation, and in which up till now organized labor has made little headway. The A. & P. employs 90,000 workers, scattered from coast to coast, and is practically a one-family corporation. With few exceptions, the only stockholders outside the immediate Hartford family, have no vote. Founded in 1859, the biggest grocery business in the world is controlled by a handful of heirs of the original George H. Hartford; if they want to close all stores in Cleveland, there are said to be few outside stockholders to vote against the decision later on.

John A. Hartford, president of the A. & P., returned to New York early today, prepared to accept the terms of the federally drawn agreement, it is understood. Mr. Thomas S. Farrell, chairman of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, today also will call a general meeting of all interested unions to urge acceptance.

The peace proposal will call off the controversy on both sides, reopen the stores and establish an arbiter for further disputes, whose decision will be final.

It also will assure workers of collective bargaining and pledge the company against dismissing, refusing to reinstate or demoting employees because of union affiliations. It will remain in force until next June.

Strike Postponed

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 31 (AP)—Indefinite postponement of a proposed general strike of members of the Meat Cutters' Union employed by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company was announced today after a conference between heads of the company and of the unions. Action, Schuld announced after the conference, will be deferred until the National Labor Relations Board has acted on the situation.

Loyalty Expressed

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 31 (AP)—Resolutions expressing loyalty and appreciation for "fair treatment and satisfactory working conditions" were signed today by more than 300 managers and clerks of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company here and in several other near-by cities. The resolutions were adopted at meetings held here and at Canton, Ohio.

Plan Submitted

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—John A. Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, arrived from Washington today at 2:40 p. m., and immediately submitted to the company's directors a plan for reopening the company's stores in Cleveland.

College Placements Indicate Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—An appreciable increase in the number of placements both in full-time positions for graduates and in part-time employment for students is reported for the year ended June, 1934, by the placement service of the University of Pennsylvania, as announced by Dr. Charles E. Clewell, director.

During the year a total of 536 full-time positions for graduates were reported to the service, as compared with 304 in the preceding year, the report states, and 190 placements were effected, as compared with 98 in the year 1932-33. In the student aid division of the placement service the number of placements for part-time employment increased from 3.509 to 4.112.

Approximately $63,000 was earned during the preceding year. This includes some $2000 profit from the sale of candy, cakes, etc., from campus stands which were operated on the honor system, cared for by the self-supporting students.

U. S. Per Capita Tax Found High on List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 31—The per capita tax burden in the United States is today higher than that of either France or Germany, according to Senator W. Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey, speaking at a Republican rally for Representative Isaac Bachrach, up for reelection, here last night.

Senator Barbour placed the tax rate here at $64.09 per capita, as against $54.26 in France and $37.65 in Germany, and added that the rate was still rising.

In his address he categorically denied the statement by Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, that "the people of this country do not know what it is to be taxed."

Mrs. Coolidge Hears Library Dedicated to Late President

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge

Is Guest at National Women's Republican Club in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge was a silent observer at the dedication to the former President of the library at the National Women's Republican Club, yesterday, only breaking her silence when Mrs. Anna Case Mackay had finished singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Mrs. George A. Wyeth, president of the club, had announced the adjournment. Then individual women went up to greet the guest of honor.

To a reporter who expressed disappointment at not hearing Mrs. Coolidge, she replied:

"There was no prospect of that. I never speak."

The 2000 volumes which have been dedicated to the political education of women include not only political, economic, and historical writings, but books on general literature and classics. Included are Mr. Coolidge's "The Price of Freedom" and "Have Faith in Massachusetts," as well as books about Mr. Coolidge.

Two Coolidge Souvenirs Added

The room is in keeping with the dignity and simplicity of the Coolidge tradition, with the Weyman Adams portrait of the former President looking down from the mantel. Two souvenirs of Mr. Coolidge were added yesterday. One is a reproduction of the lamp with its glass chimney which lighted the taking of the presidential oath in the Coolidge homestead, and was the gift of Miss Helen Woods. The other is a tribal Indian basket given by President Coolidge to Mrs. Walter Douglas on the occasion of the dedication of the Coolidge Dam and lent by her to the club.

Instances of President Coolidge's interest in the club were recalled by Mrs. Wyeth, Miss Alice Hill Chittenden and Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer, as well as Miss Maria Leavitt, the librarian.

Later, at the general meeting, Miss Leavitt asked Mrs. Coolidge for original manuscripts from her and Mr. Coolidge, and announced that the club now possesses one from the pen of Daniel Boone.

Mrs. Wyeth announced that 1500 new members since Jan. 1 have joined the club and are interested in bringing out "the ideals of government and character as they were exemplified in Mr. Coolidge."

Read Coolidge Words

Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State under President Coolidge, read from his chief's writings, and Mr. F. Trubee Davison called upon youth in particular to follow Mr. Coolidge's admonition, to be as revolutionary as science and as reactionary as the multiplication table.

Mr. Davison charged that "we are experiencing a very serious and subtle attack on fundamental American institutions," adding, "We see fancy schemes, born of academic and untried minds, placing a colossal burden not only on those of us who are alive, but which will fix an unbearable mortgage upon our children and our children's children."

Mrs. Coolidge wore a black crêpe dress with white collar and cuffs, a high-crowned black velvet hat trimmed with black and white ostrich plumes, and white gloves. She had a corsage bouquet of gardenias and carried a gold mesh bag.

She had spent the night with Miss Laura Skinner, who confided that "she is a perfect guest," and left the meeting with Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, with whom she was to spend last night at Englewood, N. J.

Attorneys Argue For Codefendants In Trial of Insull

Directed Verdicts of Not Guilty Sought From Judge Wilkerson

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Final attempts of defense attorneys to save codefendants of Samuel Insull and his son from having to carry their cases to the jury were resumed today in the court of Judge James H. Wilkerson with Attorney James G. Condon arguing in behalf of a fellow lawyer, Waldo F. Tobey.

Mr. Condon, last of the defense attorneys to be heard on motions for directed verdicts of not guilty, was to present the arguments for three other defendants, Edward J. Doyle, Philip J. McEnroe, and John J. O'Keefe, before Judge Wilkerson makes his rulings.

Attorneys for the defendants came to court prepared to make their opening arguments to the jury. By agreement, Floyd E. Thompson, counsel for the two Insulls, was to lead off with a statement requiring about an hour. He was to be followed by other attorneys, who were allotted the balance of the two hours set by the court.

An attempt by Mr. Condon to attack the method used by Leslie E. Salter, special government prosecutor, in summing up the case against Mr. Tobey brought an admonition from the court.

"The lawyers are not on trial here," said Judge Wilkerson. "The court is not starting with a prejudice. The District Court must follow the law—it does not make it."

Attorney Condon contended that the Government had not established a substantial evidence of guilt against his client.

"At the close of the Government's case the transactions on the Chicago Stock Exchange were not explained," said the judge. "Does that not leave a reasonable doubt which might be entertained by a jury of fair-minded men?"

Mr. Condon asserted that, historically, Tobey's connection with the case was very short. He defended his client's approval of the minutes of Corporation Securities Company and his participation in a syndicate to deal in Middle West Utilities stock as in themselves being no indication of guilt.

Because the records showed that Mr. Tobey was an intimate friend of the senior Insull should not be held against him, Mr. Condon contended.

The court inquired if the records indicated that, and Mr. Condon replied that they showed that Mr. Insull and Mr. Tobey had been closely associated in many business affairs outside the matter at trial.

Camera and Steel Plates Are Used To Copy Mineral, Metal or Textile

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31 (AP)—Steel and photography are combined to produce a new structural material at the Mellon Institute.

Steel panels are made to look like marble, even to its coloring. Steel tables and chairs can be made that are photographically perfect initations of the rarst kinds of woods. Grandmother's photograph, anything, in fact that the camera may depict, can by this method be recorded permanently on steel.

This use of photography is a commercial outgrowth of a bonded steel developed at the institute two years ago, by which a zinc alloy, laid hot over steel, becomes part of the steel, and at the same time metalizes any coating laid upon it.

Photographs of marble are printed on sheets of paper. This paper is saturated with a resin and laid over the bonded metal. Resin and metal are then placed under 1500 pounds pressure, at high temperatures which harden the resin.

The result is a panel which looks like marble and wears like metal. Its surface may be either glossy or dull, depending on the resin used. The resin may be colorless, so as to show only the tints of the photograph, or the resin may be in any color.

The same process is used to lay silk, cotton or any textile upon the surface of the bonded metal.

The metal impregnates the fabric, converting it into a rigid fireproof surface. Thus what appears to be a tapestry curtain might be made of steel, an imitation nearly perfect in all respects except the ability to wave in a breeze.

Thin wood veneer is likewise laid over the bonded metal surface. Wood so treated also becomes fireproof.

An announcement from the institute says the new materials are commercially useful for paneling, interior trim and furniture. It states they can be used in the interior finish or ocean steamers.

Lindbergh Takes Campaign Speaker

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 31 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, flying from North Beach airport by way of Albany, where he stopped at 9:36 a. m. yesterday, landed at the Syracuse airport at 11:20 a. m., bringing Henry Breckenridge here for a street-corner campaign address.

Mr. Breckenridge, Constitutional Party's candidate for United States Senate, also is legal adviser to Colonel Lindbergh. The "Lone Eagle" immediately hopped back into his monoplane (monocoup) and headed for New York.

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WINTER ROUTINE
For a quick starting of your motor, check battery and ignition. Equalize brakes, to avoid skidding. Flush radiator and tighten all connections, including water pump, before adding any anti-freeze.
We render all these services, and carry a large stock of Eveready Prestone and Hot Water Heaters.
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Service to Hudson, Bergen, Essex, Passaic Counties, Northern New Jersey Lakes and Jersey Shore

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ROOF
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No Job Too Large—or Too Small
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Hitler Receives Three Bishops, Who Quote His Promise To Hold Aloof in Church Dispute

Oppositional Synod Gains Victory in Its Difficulty With Reich Bishop—Dr. Jäger Quits All Office After Strong Party Protests

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 31—The star of opposition in the German Evangelical Church conflict has moved appreciably nearer the zenith, now that Reichführer Hitler has received Bishop Theophil Wurm and Bishop Hans Meisser of Württemberg and Bishop August Marahrens of Hanover, and Dr. August Jäger has resigned all his offices.

In his conversation with the bishops, Herr Hitler is understood to have declared that the State and National Socialist Party are to have nothing further to do with the church dispute. It is assumed therefore that the political police will no longer be used to enforce the Reichsbishop's orders.

Dr. Jäger Protested

Dr. Jäger's disappearance follows representations to Herr Hitler from a strong section of National Socialist Party leaders, especially from south Germany. Moderate German Christians also wished to see him dropped.

Meanwhile the Oppositional Synod expressed readiness to discuss matters with the Government through official representatives but not as individuals. It stands by the demand of Oct. 20 for recognition either as a separate church or as the real representative of German Protestantism. From Nov. 1 oppositional supporters are asked to refuse to pay church taxes.

Göbbels Denies

According to a statement recently issued by Dr. Paul Joseph Göbbels for the guidance of the German press, the nation has never participated in the church conflict. Only malicious people abroad can have an interest in the internal German quarrel, Dr. Göbbels states. The German press should not do their "hack-work" for them.

Dr. Göbbels added a warning to use only the information supplied by the official government agency. Such information is of the sparest.

The importance of the Protestant church issue in Bavaria is shown by the appearance yesterday of 30 Bavarian peasants in costume representing 200,000 Bavarian Protestants and demanding the right to inform Herr Hitler of the true state of things. They did not see Herr Hitler, but succeeded in getting an audience with another State representative. The deputation was in marked contrast to the crowd which gathers daily outside the chancellery, mainly made up of women waiting a glimpse of the leader.

Budd Wheel Company Net

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Budd Wheel Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $116,129 after charges and taxes, equal to 7 cents a share on the common stock, compared with a loss of $262,775 in the first nine months of 1933.

Soviets Ready To Turn Over Manchu Road

But Japan Has Been Asked to Guarantee Pay for Chinese Eastern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Oct. 31—Arrangements for transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo have been practically completed, according to an official statement issued here.

Two minor points are not yet settled: First, Japan's guarantee of the sale price (about $40,180,000), whereon the Soviets insist, and second, the time of transfer. The Soviets say the railway must be taken over immediately after the sale is completed, on the ground that after the railway becomes the property of Manchukuo, Moscow should not be expected to assume the responsibilities for management. The Japanese apparently want a month for organizing the large new staff necessary to operate the railway.

Security Asked

One third of the payment for the railway is to be in cash and two-thirds in goods, according to the agreement, but the official Tass News Agency stresses Russia's unwillingness to turn over such a great property without a clear understanding as to payments which are to extend over three years. Russia wants Japan's name on the papers.

Moscow's description of the negotiations reveals that an attitude of compromise prevailed throughout, despite occasional periods of friction. The Soviets and Japan's Foreign Minister Koki Hirota apparently always desired a peaceable settlement. The attitude of the Manchurian authorities appeared more doubtful at times. The settlement, when accomplished, was regarded as a victory for the peaceable elements in Japan, as well as for the Soviet policy of conciliation.

Other Issues

The successful outcome of the lengthy negotiations for transfer of Soviet interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria opens up the wider possibility of a general settlement of all outstanding questions between Russia and Japan. The central factors in such a settlement are a non-aggression pact, proposed and desired by the Soviets, and Russian recognition of Manchukuo, which would be extremely useful to Japan.

The Soviets have persistently sought a non-aggression pact with Japan since the latter invaded Manchuria in 1931. Japanese diplomats, in conversations with the Monitor representative, have frankly stated that they regard the proposed pact as a bargaining point and are not disposed to sign it until they have received a substantial price in return. That price includes satisfactory settlement of all outstanding Russo-Japanese disputes, and possibly recognition of Manchukuo. The Japanese contend that if they signed a non-aggression treaty before all disputes had been settled, the Soviet attitude might become less conciliatory.

Soviet spokesmen have not concealed their belief that Japanese aggression in Eastern Siberia is a real danger. There is evidence that the Japanese do not mind encouraging this belief, hoping thereby to persuade Moscow to settle other questions promptly. Both countries show something like the attitude of horse-traders. The process of bargaining first on one point, then on another, is long-draw-out and acrimonious. With two impatient armies facing each other across the Siberian-Manchurian border, these recurrent periods of friction are dangerous. Nevertheless, the process seems likely to continue for some time.

Three Disputes

What are the chief outstanding disputes between Japan and Russia? They are three in number: Japanese fishing rights along the coasts of Kamchatka and Siberia; labor difficulties in the oil and coal concessions in North Sakhalin, and Siberia-Manchuria boundary delimitation.

The boundary dispute is not serious, and it is probable that a joint commission may soon be appointed to settle it. Japan has suggested a demilitarized zone between Siberia and Manchuria, and while the Soviets have thus far refused to consider this proposal, it is not unlikely that they may eventually accept it.

The fisheries question has been a constant source of friction since Russo-Japanese relations were restored in 1925, as it was before the Revolution. By the Treaty of Portsmouth, Russia ceded to Japan the right of fishing along the Russian coasts of the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea. The fishery agreement which followed the Treaty of Portsmouth was recognized by the Soviets and was renewed in 1928. The catch each year exceeds 50,000,000 yen in value and is very important to Japan, a fish-eating nation.

The present agreement expires in 1936, and provides that either party shall give a year's notice if revision is desired. Japan is dissatisfied with the present arrangement, and will give such notice soon, necessitating a new settlement. At present the Soviet Government divides fishing rights into lots and sells them at auction to Soviet and Japanese companies. The treaty guarantees equal privileges to both nationalities, but in recent years Soviet companies have bid in paper rubles, whose value is doubtful, whereas Japanese companies have had to figure the ruble at 32½ sen, about 10 cents. The Japanese claim this puts them at a disadvantage in the bidding, and also accuse the Soviet Government of withholding valuable lots from the auctions.

Under the present agreement, there have been prolonged discussions concerning the exchange rate between the yen and the ruble each year, and the Japanese insist the entire arrangement is unsatisfactory. They want a different sort of arrangement, as Soviet companies are all state concerns, and their bids are largely a matter of bookkeeping. The amount involved fortunately is not so great that the Russians cannot meet Japanese demands without great loss to themselves.

The Sakhalin oil and coal concessions are in the hands of two great Japanese companies, Mitsui and Mitsubishi. These concessions, granted in 1925, do not expire until 1970, and are extremely important to Japan. The Japanese companies, like all concessionaires in Russia, have had constant disputes with Soviet workmen on account of the ever-changing labor code which was designed to handicap private traders in the Soviet Union and perhaps harrasses the Japanese companies more than was intended. The companies are pressing the Japanese Government to make a separate permanent labor agreement.

It is obvious that, while these questions are somewhat complicated, they present no insuperable difficulties. If the Soviets desired, they could settle them all tomorrow with no particular loss of prestige or money. But until they are settled, the Japanese intimate that a nonaggression treaty is out of the question.

Recognition of Manchukuo is a question of another sort. Three years ago, the Soviets might have bargained such recognition promptly for a nonaggression treaty. But since that time Moscow has entered the League of Nations and has worked out for herself an entirely different political alignment. The Soviets are more likely to hesitate now, not desiring to embarrass the League. But Soviet foreign policy has been consistently "realistic." It is still not inconceivable that Moscow would agree to recognize Manchukuo if such action were necessary to obtain a Russo-Japanese nonaggression treaty.

In the final analysis, Russo-Japanese relations are likely to depend upon Japan's real intentions regarding Eastern Siberia. The outstanding disputes can be settled with moderate good will on both sides. If the Soviets believed that the Japanese would sign a nonaggression treaty as soon as these questions were settled, negotiations probably would not take very long.

'Awaiting Your Orders, Majesty'

Wide World

King Peter II of Yugoslavia Greeting His Generals

On His Tenth Birthday, the Youthful Monarch Became a Corporal in King Alexander's Army. Now, at 11, He Is Commander-in-Chief.

King Boris Rescues Locomotive Engineer

By the Associated Press

Sofia, Bulg., Oct. 31

KING BORIS, it is said, rescued an engine driver yesterday from a fire aboard a locomotive.

The train to which Boris' special car was attached stopped en route to Varna when fire broke out in the coal tender.

The King, according to reports, ran to the engine, saw the engineer's clothing was afire, quickly climbed up into the cab and pulled off the flaming garment. The report is that the King stayed at the throttle the rest of the trip.

King Boris, who has proved his courage many a time since he ascended the throne 16 years ago, is an accomplished engineer and automobile mechanic.

King Peter, Playing Soldiers, Told He Heads Yugoslav Army

Future Young Monarch in Cobham, Surrey, Won Warm Friends Among Schoolmates and Teachers Alike—Brilliant in Studies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COBHAM, Eng., Oct. 31 — King Peter II of Yugoslavia, 11-year-old monarch who was notified yesterday that he was commander-in-chief of the army while he was playing at soldiers in Belgrade, is still remembered as Prince Peter by his English schoolmates here.

"Prince Peter went to visit the Queen at Buckingham Palace today—it must have been topping," wrote home in October one of the friends of the Prince, soon to be called to the throne following the assassination of King Alexander at Marseilles.

King Peter was a self-possessed, carefree child who had been at school in England. When the tragedy occurred he was one of a cheerful crowd of schoolboys of his own age at Sandroyd School, Cobham, Surrey. There—under the pine trees of a bracken-covered heath traditionally associated with the fabled highwayman "Dick Turpin" of centuries ago—this little royal boy from eastern Europe played football and studied. He spoke English fluently, and was popular both with the other boys and with his teachers.

When he was called to the throne, the journey from Sandroyd School was a strange experience for this child. He awoke at daylight in the dormitory, to what seemed to be another day of peaceful lessons and games. A grave-faced teacher came quietly into the room and told him gently he was to get up and dress quickly.

His clothes and playthings were packed up. He put on his ordinary school suit of gray flannel with brown overcoat and hat, and was taken downstairs to a big car waiting at the door. Blue-coated policemen and other men in ordinary clothes guarded every entrance into the grounds. He sat in the automobile with his tutor on one side and a detective on the other.

Joining his grandmother, former Queen Marie of Roumania, herself a direct descendant of former Queen Victoria of England, he was taken to France to meet his mother. She had been on her way there to rejoin King Alexander when the assassination occurred.

From Paris, the young monarch's destination was the Yugoslav Legation in London and thence the country of which he is now King Peter II.

North Pole Conquest By Peary Challenged

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The claims of Dr. Frederick A. Cook to discovery of the north pole were credited yesterday by Mr. J. Gordon Hayes, polar historian, with as much accuracy as those of Admiral Robert E. Peary's book, "The Conquest of the North Pole," published today. Mr. Hayes said that many of Dr. Cook's statements "may be accepted as genuine and truthful."

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett were said by Mr. Hayes to have been the first persons actually to have reached the pole.

"Admiral Peary," Mr. Hayes said, "never was within 50 miles or more from the north pole. There have been many critics of Peary's claim on both sides of the Atlantic, and all disinterested inquirers have come to the same conclusion—that he didn't reach the pole."

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Capt. Bob Barlett, veteran of the Peary north pole expeditions was indignant over the statement made in London that Dr. Cook's claims to discovery of the north pole were as good as those of Admiral Peary, said: "Don't take notice of it. Peary got to the pole and there is no doubt about it."

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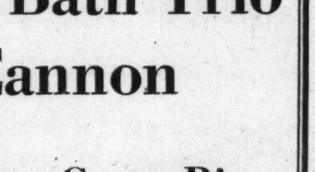

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Federal Business Minimized

President Tidying 'Cabinets'

Navy Aids German Dirigible Line

Lull in Abode of Blue Eagle, But Vacancies in Staff Are Promptly Filled—Wheelbarrows Exempted From NRA Trucking Code

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—A hint of higher prices, always alluring to business, and a statement that emergency activities of the Government will not conflict with private business in the long run were today's contributions to trade recovery for which the Roosevelt Administration is striving with new tolerance.

And the White House press conference this morning reverted to earlier days as news and quips mingled in the air. The President was told that he had received an honorary $500 prize in today's Irish Sweepstakes, and displayed mingled horror and incredulity, all considerably histrionic. He asked where a determined questioner's figures of business decline in October came from, and learned that it was the National Fertilizer Association.

Obviously the Chief Executive was pleased with his last week's encounter with the bankers, the electoral prospects and the somewhat brighter business outlook.

* * *

FERA vs. Business: All the points at which the Federal Emergency Relief Administration's path crosses that of private business are carefully explained in a memorandum which President Roosevelt has just received from Harry L Hopkins, Relief Administrator.

Presumably called for by the President to answer the many complaints from manufacturers of government competition in their fields, the report stated that none of the millions of pounds of meat canned under the federal cattle buying program will be sold, but will all be distributed to the unemployed; that 58,254 tons of tinplate were used and every packing plant available has been working to full capacity; that more than 128,000 full carloads of freight have been furnished the railroads.

"In addition to removing the surpluses, protecting the cattle feed supplies, paying the farmers $127,000,000 for the products they produced, and feeding the unemployed, the Government is giving $137,000,000 in commercial contracts to purchase, process and transport foodstuffs, fuel and other commodities," Mr. Hopkins told the President.

Last but not least, the FERA chief called attention of business men to the fact that the relief administration is distributing approximately $142,000,000 a month throughout the country, "nearly all of which is spent through regular commercial retail stores in local communities."

* * *

Unscrambling Alphabets: President Roosevelt set to work today, by executive order, at tidying up the various "inner cabinets" and emergency groups which sprang up at milestones along the New Deal's path. He consolidated the Executive Council and the National Emergency Council, thus removing one more alphabetical organization from the books.

The Executive Council was a group of 23 members, including the Cabinet and the key emergency jobs. The National Emergency Council was a 13-member group. Each met weekly, and it was difficult to distinguish between their operations. The new National Emergency Council will have 34 members, including those who were formerly in the two bodies.

Donald R. Richberg will remain executive director. The step might be construed as a move away from inner-Cabinets and back-chamber politics, were it not for the fact that the Industrial Emergency Committee, a seven-member body, continues. This group takes on greater importance than before, as it is not only the deliberative body controlling the NRA, but has the same influence with other emergency administrations. As the Executive Council vanishes, the smaller body becomes the real controlling influence.

The new 34-member National Emergency Council is directed to "provide for the orderly presentation of business to the President . . . to coördinate . . . and coöperate . . . etc." It is more than ever an overgrown Cabinet, and these 34 individuals are the key men of the New Deal, the controlling men and women in the entire vast experiment.

* * *

Airships: An experimental commercial airship service across the north Atlantic next summer is virtually assured by the agreement of the Navy Department to place its airship landing facilities at Lakehurst and Miami, Fla., at the disposal of Dr. Hugo Eckener, director of the German line.

Dr. Eckener recently offered to undertake such a service with the new German Zeppelin, LZ-129, provided these facilities were made available. The only string tied to the navy's offer is that the German company must bear any additional cost put on the bases when the Zeppelin lands.

The purpose of the service is to demonstrate the feasibility of the north Atlantic passage for regular airship service. The would-be American airship industry is hoping that the results of the experiment will pave the way to a government appropriation for the construction of a fleet of American built and operated airships.

Dr. Eckener has offered to put the new German ship on the experimental service for three or four months, after which it will join the Graf Zeppelin on the regular south Atlantic service now operated by his company.

While Navy Secretary Swanson thus paved the way for the experiments next summer, the Federal Aviation Commission heard the navy's leading airship expert, Lieut. Commander Rosendahl, urge immediate construction in the United States of four new dirigibles, two for commercial and two for naval purposes.

* * *

NRA Changes: Contrary to appearances, the NRA is still functioning, although the once exciting crush of humanity through its busy corridors has now vanished and a lull disturbed only by a vague sense of uncertainty pervades the home of the Blue Eagle.

But its roll of officials is kept at full strength and the organization intact, regardless of the notable decrease in its activities. When some one resigns—as they are doing frequently now—his place is immediately filled.

Latest replacement is that of W. Averill Harriman for Lieut.-Col. George A. Lynch. The latter left to resume army duty at Governor's Island, New York, whence he was originally brought to NRA by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

Mr. Harriman, as a prominent railroad executive, adds an important name to the list of industrial leaders already on the NRA's official list.

* * *

Hard Nuts to Crack: "I hear," said a visitor to the President the other day, "that you're starting a public works project that will be self-liquidating in 120 years!"

The statement was perfectly correct, Mr. Roosevelt affirmed today. The project is the setting out of black walnut trees, and they take that long to get into normal production! He feels the walnut groves are thus on a par with some early railroad bonds.

As to how much money he will recommend next year for public works, the President indicated that people could read the widely varying newspaper prophecies and take their choice—between the diversely offered sums of $12,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 and so on!

The final decision on the type of public works to be recommended will not be made until the end of December, the President strongly insisted. All sorts of estimates are now being gathered. The outcome is indeterminate, depending obviously on the progress of private business in furnishing expansion and reëmployment.

* * *

Wheelbarrows Out: The Maine farmer who took out a trucking license on his wheelbarrow has been recognized and exempted by the President. Asked about the trucking code today, the Chief Executive said flatly that it should apply only to those who are regularly and professionally in the trucking business.

He mentioned his neighbor at Hyde Park, a farmer who trucks for himself and once or twice a year takes a load to New York. Such a man would not come under the trucking code, the President ruled. This judgment affects a question over which farmers and small merchants from Maine to California have been puzzling.

* * *

Chrysanthemums: Entering a Department of Agriculture greenhouse, where gold, bronze and rust chrysanthemums were massed for the opening of the annual display, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt found another "Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt."

"Why, it's taller than I am," she exclaimed as she looked up to the great yellow blossoms atop stalks more than six feet high. From this height the blooms ranged down to the tiny "button" variety for outdoor planting.

After the official preview today, the show was thrown open to the general public, admission free. The only other display the department holds is one of Amaryllis which comes each year in the early spring.

Boston's Milk Area Administrator Named

Greater Boston's milk sales area has a new chief in Samuel W. Tator of New Haven, present milk administrator of the Providence district. He has been appointed to succeed Dr. Einar Jensen as Federal Market Administrator for this area.

His appointment was announced last night by A. H. Lauterbach, chief of the dairy section of the AAA, who said that Mr. Tator would assume charge of the Boston district tomorrow. Pending the appointment of his successor in the Providence area, which includes New Bedford, Fall River and Newport, Mr. Tator will combine the administration of the two New England districts.

Graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1913, Mr. Tator received his master's degree the following year in economics and taught for two years at the university. A resident of New England the greater part of his life, he has occupied the positions of director of research for the American Farm Bureau Federation and as chief deputy of the Internal Revenue Department in the Connecticut district. He is a dean of the Connecticut College of Commerce in New Haven.

Toby Reports Nothing Spent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEMPLE, N. H.—"Not one cent spent" and "not one cent received" was the expense record of Congressman Charles W. Toby of this town, as shown by his report dated Oct. 26, filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives of his reëlection campaign financing.

New England Gets Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, yesterday announced relief grants to states for November which included: Connecticut, $1,061,710; Delaware, $83,750; Massachusetts, $4,764,930; New Hampshire, $310,210; New York, $18,952,000; Rhode Island, $305,700; Vermont, $165,936.

France Denies Concentration On Saar Front

Reports Troops Are Held Subject to Commission's Request for Help

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 31—The Saar question suddenly flared today and newspapers are full of reports that the French Government, on the initiative of Mr. Geoffrey G. Krox, president of the Saar governing commission, is massing troops on the Saar frontier to prevent a National Socialist "putsch."

The French deny any concentration. They admit having given orders to the commander of the Metz garrison if he receives a request for help in an emergency he is to place troops at Mr. Knox's disposal on the distinct understanding, however, that this is not interpreted as fresh occupation of the Saar territory.

Nevertheless, so strong is the feeling in Germany that this explanation is not accepted. It is fully believed the French are actually massing troops—not because they really expect a "putsch," but in order to influence the coming plebiscite.

It is emphasized here in official circles that despite much provocation from German emigrés the Saar population intends to preserve exemplary discipline not only during the plebiscite but after. Furthermore, Germany itself, it is stated, intends to do all it can to strengthen this attitude, so that the plebiscite of Jan. 13 shall register an unmistakable vote of confidence in Germany, from which the League of Nations can draw only one conclusion.

Two French Corps Reported Ready In Case of Saar 'Putsch'

NANCY, France, Oct. 31 (AP)—French army garrisons in Alsace-Lorraine are being held ready to protect French interests should Nazis attempt a "putsch" in the Saar region, inhabitants of which will vote in January whether to join France, unite with Germany, or continue under the League of Nations rule.

Orders were given the 20th corps at Nancy and the 6th corps at Metz to be prepared to take the field should the League of Nations issue an appeal for help.

Newly arrived recruits were being given instruction more rapidly than usual in order to fit them for emergency duty.

The Saar Governing Commission's warnings to the League that a "putsch" was possible were said to have given rise to nervousness among Frenchmen living on the Saar frontier, as a result of which the general staff ordered the garrisons to stand ready.

The League's commission reported to the League seizure of letters in which Nazi leaders referred to a "putsch" either before or after the plebiscite.

The Treaty of Versailles gives the French Army the right to enter the territory.

Dillinger Escape 'Witnesses' Flee

MONTICELLO, Ind., Oct. 31 (AP)—J. Edward Barce, deputy attorney-general, and eight persons held as "witnesses" in the investigation of John Dillinger's "wooden gun" escape from Crown Point Jail disappeared early today when an attorney for one of the eight sought to serve a habeas corpus writ on Barce.

The writ was sought on behalf of Ernest Blunk, finger-print expert, by his attorney, Allen P. Twyman of East Chicago, Ind., but when Sheriff William J. Hayes attempted to serve the writ he learned that Mr. Blunk and the seven other "witnesses" had been taken from the hotel where they had been stopping.

The investigation a week before election day, brought repercussions in Indiana politics.

Mr. Barce had indicated he had information to warrant arrest of three persons on charges of aiding Dillinger to escape, and said "there may be important developments" today.

Republican politicians and some Lake County Democratic officials criticized the state's action in seizing the eight "witnesses" early yesterday at their Crown Point homes and bringing them to Monticello under heavy state police guard.

Mr. Barce said he expected to show a conspiracy to free Dillinger was hatched at a Lake County beer tavern and that $1800 was paid for a set of blue prints of the "escape-proof" jail where Dillinger was held on a murder charge.

Racial Figures Compiled On Families of New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Of the 1,722,954 families that dwell in New York City, more than half are headed by persons of foreign birth, according to a study completed recently by the research bureau of the Welfare Council of New York City.

Results of the study show that Italians form the largest foreign-born group in Manhattan and Richmond and the second largest group in the other three boroughs. Russians form the largest group in Brooklyn and the Bronx, and Germans predominate in Queens.

War Department Awards Montana Dam Contracts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday award of three contracts totaling approximately $2,000,000 for construction work and supplies for the Fort Peck dam project in Montana.

Martin Sunderlich, Jefferson City, Mo., was awarded a contract for construction of a spillway for $1,168,120. The Three Forks Portland Cement Company, Denever, Colo., was awarded a $559,750/contract for furnishing cement for the dam, and the Universal Atlas Cement Company, Chicago, was awarded another cement contract for $373,560.

Margin for Milk Distributors Shown in Farm Board's Study

Difference Between Price Farmer Gets and Public Pays Ranges From 2.89 Cents a Quart in Middle West to 6.62 in North Carolina

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—More light on the difference between prices the public pays for milk and what the farmer receives was offered today in a study by the Farm Administration.

Examination of 50 milk sales areas showed that the gross margin of distributors during October ranged from 2.89 cents a quart at the "quad cities" of Illinois and Iowa to 6.62 cents at Greensboro, N. C.

At the quad cities farmers are paid 4.11 cents a quart. Wholesalers deliver the milk to stores at 7 cents and consumers pay 9 cents either at the store or on their doorsteps. Farmers delivering to the Greensboro market receive 5.38 cents a quart, and the milk is sold to dealers for 12 cents and in turn to the consumer for 15 cents.

Areas of High Margins

Other areas showing high margins included Raleigh, N. C., with a differential of 6.34 cents; Little Rock, 5.70; Miami, 5.45, and Knoxville, 5.23. The low margin areas included Chicago, 2.91 cents; Memphis, 3.16; Mason City, Iowa, 3.44, and Milwaukee, 3.49.

The average wholesale margin for the 25 cities in which dealers charged the same price for milk, whether delivered or sold at the store, was 4.23 cents. In the 25 cities where a higher price was charged for delivery the average wholesale margin was 3.72 cents.

The AAA made no attempt to explain the distributors' margins or the differences between cities.

"This study was made solely to provide consumers with facts which they may study and possibly act on in bringing about adjustments," one official remarked.

The following table shows distributors' margins and margins to stores in typical markets where there is a difference between store and doorstep prices. The figures show cents per quart:

	Dealers' Buying Prices for Raw Milk, Delivered	Dealers' Wholesale Selling Price, Bottled	Retail Store Selling Price, Lower Delivered Price	Wholesale Gross Margin to Dealers, Bottled Milk Sold
San Francisco	5.33	8	10	2.67
Washington	7.55	10-11	12-13	2.90
Tulsa	4.99	8	9-10	3.01
Indianapolis	3.85	7	8	3.15
Los Angeles	5.76	9	10	3.24
Dallas	5.72	9	10	3.28
Spring'd Mass.	6.19	9.5	1	3.31
Denver	4.64	8	9	3.36
Des Moines	4.56	8	9-10	3.44
New York	7.26	10-75	12	3.47
Worcester	6.02	9.5	11	3.48
New Orleans	4.47	8	10	3.53
San Diego	5.68	9.25-9.5	11	3.70
St. Louis	5.25	9	10-11	3.75
Seattle	4.72	8.5	10	3.77
Hartford	7.66	11.5	13	3.84
Pittsburgh	5.50	9.5	10	4.00
Cleveland	5.01	9	10	3.99
Evansville	3.91	8	9-10	4.09
Fort Wayne	3.91	8	9-10	4.09
Philadelphia	5.85	10	11	4.15
Portland, Ore.	4.73	9	10	4.27
Duluth	4.32	9	10-11	4.68
Birmingham	6.24	11	13	4.76
Cincinnati	5.05	10	11	4.95

In Nondifferential Places

The following table shows distributors' margins and margin in stores in 25 markets having no differential in price between wagon and store:

Quad Cities (Ill. & Ia.)	4.11	7	9	2.89
Chicago	5.59	8.5	10	2.91
Memphis	4.84	8	10	3.16
Mason City	4.56	8	10	3.44
Milwaukee	5.01	8.5	10	3.49
Omaha	4.49	8	10	3.51
Baltimore	6.49	10	11	3.51
Newport, R. I.	7.44	11	13	3.56
Lincoln	4.41	8	10	3.59
Butte	4.36	8	10	3.64
Sioux Falls	4.19	8	10	3.81
Tw. Cit., Minn.	4.36	8.25	10	3.89
Salt Lake City	4.28	8.25	10	3.97
Wheeling	4.64	9	1	4.36
Wilmington	5.59	10	11	4.41
Albany	5.70	10-11	12	4.3-5.3
Buffalo	5.44	10	12	4.56
Alexandria	5.38	10	12	4.62
Kan. City, Mo.	5.27	10	12	4.73
Knoxville	5.27	10.5	12	5.23
Miami	7.55	13	15	5.45
Little Rock	4.30	10	12	5.70
Raleigh	5.66	12	14	6.34
Greensboro	5.38	12	15	6.62

Maine's Allotment For Relief Made

(Continued from Page 1)

not be made public because the Governor of the State had not yet submitted his estimate of funds that would be needed in November.

Election in September

Furthermore, officials said, the Maine election was in September and if they had wanted to play politics would they not have held up the October allotment for that State? It was expected that Maine's share would be forthcoming within the next 24 hours.

The Republican committee also accused the FERA of deliberately pushing up the announcement of its relief grants so they would be in ample time before next Tuesday's election. The FERA's report was that its announcement had never been earlier than two days before the end of the month or later than two days following the first of the month.

Other observers noticed that the 14 states which Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, warned a month ago to furnish a larger share of their relief expenditures, were still getting large sums from the Federal Government. Mr. Hopkins has explained that although this warning was given at the end of September, it was really intended to stir state legislatures when they meet in January. The 14 states and their November allotments are as follows:

November Allotments

Alabama, $2,098,808; Arkansas, $2,118,200; Florida, $2,180,335; Georgia, $2,712,960; Louisiana, $2,014,573; Mississippi, $1,130,257; Nevada, $425,460; North Carolina, $1,744,325; Oklahoma, $2,172,455; South Carolina, $1,686,700; Tennessee, $2,056,809; Virginia, $959,310; Washington, $1,446,805; and Wisconsin, $3,262,959.

Mr. Hopkins told these states last month he was "thoroughly fed up" on their "passing the buck" to the Federal Government, "when people in their own communities aren't getting relief."

At FERA headquarters it was said that all states received about two-thirds of the amount they asked for November. Largest sums went to New York, $18,952,000; to Illinois, $11,557,240, and Pennsylvania, $9,145,600.

Republican Statement

The Republican statement declared:

"Santa Claus was around again today, and again he's playing new-deal politics with the money of all the people.

"The Federal Relief Administration today announced the distribution of $135,000,000 to aid the states with their relief programs during the month of November. Curiously enough every state except Maine received a slice. Maine has already voted. Maine, under the Farley plan of Tammanyizing the country, manifestly is recorded as having 'had hers.'

"Today's announcement was an innovation. Up to now no allocations have been made until after the first of the month, and then only for a few states at a time.

"November's allocation is announced days in advance of custom and a full week in advance of the election. This is the way to reap the full political benefit.

"Again the New Deal Administration convicts itself on the charge of using federal relief funds for political purposes and as a substitute for a campaign fund."

Mrs. Roosevelt Cut From Frooks Debate

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is not going to debate Dorothy Frooks tomorrow night.

After the first lady had, in effect, accepted the challenge of Miss Frooks, New York congressional candidate of the Law Preservation Party, Mrs. Caspar Whitney made this ruling:

"The program tomorrow night is already too long. We've no time for a debate. I won't add another speaker. If Mrs. Roosevelt should make such a request as the President's wife, I would be put in a difficult position. But she is campaigning as an individual, and I feel free to reply as an individual."

Next U. S. Budget To Restore Wage Scale of 700,000

President's Announcement Taken to Mean Stable Prices by July

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—President Roosevelt announced today that the next federal budget will include restoration of the remaining 5 per cent wage cut affecting 700,000 government employees.

The action taken, which will be effective July 1, 1935, is due, the President said, to actual and anticipated rise in prices, which is an item of news of interest to far more Americans than the three-quarters of a million federal employees. At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt added, debt-paying power will be increased because of increasing values, so that higher prices to the consumer will be somewhat compensated.

Some observers immediately connected the President's announcement with the coming elections. The employees affected are not concentrated in Washington, where only 100,000 of them live, but are scattered all over the constituencies.

Many Were Anti-Roosevelt

Outside the District of Columbia they have votes, as do their sisters and cousins and aunts. Initially these people were in large part anti-Roosevelt because of the first sensational pay cut, made effective only a few days after the new President was inaugurated. Now that they are to have a pay increase of 5 per cent their sentiments are expected to change, although they are filled with lively disappointment that the restoration is for July 1 instead of Jan. 1.

The President's statement is expected also to have a boosting effect on the stock and commodity markets, as well as on retail trade, for he definitely anticipates higher prices. It is thus in line with all the other encouragements to business which have emerged so freely from the White House in recent weeks.

Employees to be affected by the pay restoration include not only the regular departments of the Government, but the diplomatic service, the emergency administrations and the army and navy.

Boon for Washington

Already the capital is a boom town with housing at a premium and prices relatively high in the shops. What it will become with the restoration of the pay cut is something merchants dream about!

But the President believes he is putting the federal establishments in line with private business, where he holds wages should increase in same proportion to meet mounting costs. And his aiming at next July 1 as the point when a wage increase may take effect is an important indication.

In the first place, it indicates that he thinks costs of living are not going to rise out of hand in the meantime, and, second, that he feels midsummer of next year will be a normal period, with the country back in its stride.

The pay restoration will cost the taxpayers between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000, it is estimated.

U. S. Automobiles Jump in Number

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Oct. 31

STATISTICS made public yesterday show that 1,564,690 new passenger automobiles were registered in the United States during the first nine months of 1934. The figures, compiled by R. L. Polk & Co., compare with 1,204,950 units in the same period of 1933.

In addition commercial car (truck) registrations for the first nine months this year totaled 310,259, as against 183,540 for the comparable period last year.

University 'Reds' Cause Riot Call

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 31 (AP)—Police emergency squad cars were rushed to the University of California, at Los Angeles, on a riot call yesterday.

The riot call came after five students, who were suspended Monday day on charges of aiding a radical movement, went into conference with Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore, provost, to discuss his order suspending them for a year.

Arriving at the campus, police found the trouble had been halted. Two thousand students had gathered in an assembly to discuss what action should be taken on the suspensions. Some demanded "immediate action." One policeman on regular duty assisted students in halting radical speakers, in order to prevent the meeting from getting out of hand.

Marchers Asking Relief at Albany Routed by Police

Arrests Made in Tussles at Bridge and at Western Line of City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31—Two bands of so-called "hunger marchers" who converged on Albany from the South and West yesterday are on their way home today, after being turned back by cordons of policemen freely swinging night sticks.

The marchers were on their way to hold a two-day "convention" in Albany and to lay their demands for more winter relief before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the Legislature, which is not in session. About 70 were arrested for disorderly conduct and a few were sent to hospitals after their clash with police.

As soon as the clash was reported, telegrams began to reach police headquarters protesting against the use of force to turn the visitors back.

Governor Lehman was in New York City, speaking in his campaign for reëlection. Members of his staff here, however, began an unofficial investigation to determine whether the police were justified in repelling the marchers.

A group of about 200 of the marchers, coming from New York City and the Hudson Valley, were met at the Albany end of the Rensselaer bridge by a cordon of police that extended entirely across the approach to the city. When the marchers disregarded the order to about face and go home, the police grasped their night sticks and swung them freely among the crowd. The vanguard retired and were driven through Rensselaer to the city line. There they bivouacked around fires for the night along the New York Post Road, many of them signaling passing automobiles for a hitch southward.

The group from Buffalo and other western New York cities was stopped at the western city line after a similar scuffle with the police, in which about 40 were arrested.

Twenty-eight prisoners, taken in the two mêlées, were arraigned in police court just before midnight. They pleaded not guilty to charges of disorderly conduct, but were locked up in default of bail.

For lovers of beautiful things for the home there are two or more pages in the Saturday issues of The Sun, edited by Charles Messer Stow, devoted to antiques and interior decorations and containing up-to-date, interesting news and information on these subjects. In addition there is a page of Art News edited by Henry McBride. A subscription to the Saturday Sun costs but $1.50 a year. Use the coupon below.

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New York Youth Tell Elders They Want a Chance to Work And Better Living Conditions

One Sees 75,000 Teachers Idle While Great War Machine Is Being Built to Rip Culture to Pieces —Hope Is Seen for Federal Youth Service

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Newton D. Baker, and the presidents of nine national character-building agencies yesterday heard 21 young persons, aged 18 to 27, tell what they think is wrong about the United States and last night at a dinner picked up the challenge of youth and described what they intend to do about it.

The conference was arranged by the 1934 mobilization for human needs and it served at once as a means of showing what the organizations are doing for youth and as a means of discovering the wants of youth so that the agencies can more nearly meet them.

Entirely unabashed at the presence of so many distinguished persons and very eager to state their views, the young men and women mounted the platform during the afternoon for five successive round tables, each presided over by Dr. Harry Overstreet of the College of the City of New York. There was considerable freedom even when Hyman Feintuck, an upper freshman at the College of the City of New York, remarked that if he kept his own self-respect he probably would wind up by being suspended or expelled along with other students who had participated in demonstrations on college policies.

The discussion was opened by a group of youth, both in school and out, and in jobs and out, on the question of employment. Hyman Feintuck said that he wanted to teach and yet he saw 75,000 teachers out of employment "while the greatest war-making machine which the world has ever seen is being built to protect the culture which is daily being ripped to pieces." Mr. Feintuck sees "no hope for youth to do productive, constructive work in society under the present social system."

Ellsworth Qualey charged guidance in education with being at fault. Frances Lanzano said that, guidance or no, children left school in the grammar grades to be forced by economic needs into factories. Jean Thomson, who has finally achieved an ambition to study music, said that "lots of we young people are supporting families, and large families, too, where ours is the only wage." Madeline M. Beckman deplored the "dead end jobs" in offices where many girls spend years doing one process. And Grace Tuttle struck an optimistic note by telling how guidance in school had helped her to the job she now holds.

The panel agreed that the difficulty about finding jobs is resulting in disillusion and cynicism among youth.

For More Playgrounds

In the second discussion the panel members told how they use their spare time and of their work for younger persons. Frances Lanzano raised the question of how girls without money for registration or even for carfare are to utilize the advantages offered by institutions, and said that she would like to see more playgrounds for children, with teachers in charge, and "recreation halls where girls can go instead of sitting in the park with boys at night."

Philip Schatz thought that one of the most useful things that young people could do would be to teach younger boys who steal the difference between right and wrong, and Ray W. Sweazey of Newark told how the police precinct stations in eight sections of that city have been opened for the boys of the neighborhood to use their gymnasiums.

The third discussion dealt with problems of friendship and marriage, Philip Schatz presenting the problem of the boy without money to dress well or "to show a girl a good time," and Evelyn Rieger stating the problem of the delayed courtship for girls and men who face the necessity of both continuing to work after marriage.

Better Houses and Jobs

"Couldn't society help us with better housing and cheaper housing," asked Miss Reiger, and Mr. Schatz put forth a series of what he called "demands" for unemployment insurance, job assurance by contract between employer and employees, dissemination of birth control information, and some definite form of encouragement of marriage by subsidization.

The entire panel agreed on the fourth subject for discussion that it is difficult to maintain an individual ethical standard of conduct in the present social order. Frederick S. Philips said that instructors themselves advised compromises, Edward M. Gottschalk of Mount Vernon charged persons in high places with conduct which lowered their standing with youth, and Paul Tonéman, Arnold A. Lasker, and John Morsell agreed that the profit-making system is incompatible with idealism.

In response to a question from Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Frederick S. Phillips said to the entire audience, "We don't know whether we can trust you to lead us or whether we shall just have to knuckle down and become like you who may have been shunted off from your ideals because you couldn't help it and were led into the wrong paths."

For Communistic State

In the final discussion on youth's struggle to assume responsibility Mr. Feintuck declared that the "only way out is the destruction of the profit system and the setting up of the system of production for use. I mean the Soviet society."

Dr. Overstreet's summary declared that the young persons had "frankly faced crucial issues, dissatisfied with things as they are now, not wanting more money, only a chance to do a better job, to live a clean and wholesome life."

When it came time for the reviewing board to take the platform and the young people to sit in the audience at a dinner for 1000 persons, Mrs. Roosevelt, who had been expected to speak, was absent, but Dr. Poling expressed the hope that a youth service will be added to the Department of the Interior, Miss Ida M. Tarbell challenged youth to rebuild the world through character, and Mr. Baker urged support for social agencies, stating that disintegration of the American family is the gravest problem growing out of the depression.

Securities Board Stops Stock Sale By Liquor Concern

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission, as an offshoot of its campaign against stock swindling, yesterday "cracked down" upon the allegedly false appraisal of property in connection with the issuing of stock.

An order was issued by the commission stopping the sale of the stock of the Haddam Distillers Company, Moodus, Conn., on the ground that its appraisal, made by Standard Appraisal Company of New York, was "inexcusably careless." The commission added:

"The testimony impels toward the view that there was a dishonest attempt to inflate values beyond any maximum that differences of opinion might condone."

The distilling company sought to register $250,000 in stock. Registration requires that a company describe a proposed issue fully before the commission.

The commission said a stop order proceeding also is pending with respect to the registraton statement of the Continental Distillers & Importers Corporation of New York City. The appraisals in this case also were made by Standard Appraisal Company of New York.

Some 70 investigators are already in the field examining methods used by various exchanges, and many more soon will undertake the job of seeing to it that stock salesmen tell the truth about their wares.

The anti-swindling campaign undoubtedly will result in refusal to register many securities, and similarly may close some exchanges.

In the Haddam Distillers Corporation case three statements were filed. The commission did not pass on the adequacy of the third, but found fault with the first two. In issuing a stop order the commission said:

"Trusteeships of other peoples' money, which the registrant in offering its securities to the public seeks to assume, demands under the present congressional mandate embodied in the Securities Act some warrant of open, fair and careful dealing.

"The registrant has twice failed to meet that criterion. Now that the deficiencies have been forceably called to its attention it hopes by curing them to regain its right to sell securities.

"But it should certainly not acquire that right under these circumstances when this commission has the power to transmit generally to the public this evidence of the registrant's disregard of fundamental business ethics and this evidence of unconscionable pretense of scientific method by an appraisal company.

"A nation of investors deserves, at least, this slight protection."

Socialism Held Part of Economic Policy in Germany

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN.—Socialism, which attracted many of the younger idealists to National Socialism in its earlier days and concerning which little has been heard for some time has been outspokenly defended here recently by Herr Bernard Koehler leader of the National Socialist Party's Economic Commission.

So long as capitalism continues he declared to 15,000 party officials of the Berlin area, so long will there be new losses, new distresses, new injustices. Capital can have no initiative for work alone begins, invents, creates and builds.

So long as there are unemployed seeking in vain for work so long will the German people be bound in its economic and social decisions, he declared, so that the state will one day have to take over the right to work and guarantee its actual realization for citizens. Only then will the death knell of capitalism be sounded. The right to work is an indispensable condition for the regaining of free economy, he concluded.

Secretary Wallace Tastes Simple Life

NORRIS, Tenn., Oct. 31 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace yesterday put into practice some of the "new pioneering" he has been talking about. Accompanied by Dr. A. E. Morgan, chairman of the TVA, Mrs. Morgan and J. D. Le Cron, he hiked to a high hill which overlooks the town of Norris and Norris Dam.

The three men built a fire, Mrs. Morgan put a pan over the flames, and the four soon sat down to a breakfast of bacon and eggs. It was Mr. Wallace's introduction to Chairman Morgan's practice of the simple life.

Taxpayers Bear Load of Federal Radio Supervision

Educators Exert Pressure for Larger Share of Wave Allocations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 — The United States is the only country in the world that has turned its ether waves over to exploitation by private radio advertisers, members of the radio division of the Federal Communications Commission were told here by educators who are battling for a change in the present American radio setup.

Alone among nations, "American taxpayers pay the cost of radio supervision, while the private interests enjoy the free use of the public channels," according to spokesmen for noncommercial interests appearing before the federal radio authority.

Furthermore, the federal officials were told, sentiment abroad appears to be turning more and more to government ownership or control of radio, as contrasted to the present American system. Other countries, it is charged, look askance at a policy of letting selected private companies exploit the ether channels in the interest of advertisers.

National Ownership Popular

The current hearings were called in connection with a resolution passed at the last session of Congress instructing the radio authority to make an extensive report on the proposal to increase the educational and cultural side of American radio broadcasting. Hearings have been held in the capital over a period of several weeks which have put the whole radio world into a state of ferment.

Testifying before the commission, Armstrong Perry, director of the service bureau, National Committee on Education by Radio, declared reports in his files showed that 14 countries had government ownership of all stations from the beginning, "and that 18 have changed from private ownership to government ownership of some or all stations."

The tendency, he said, is "undoubtedly" in direction of government control.

"In practically all the countries except our own," he said, "the Government receives at least enough of the broadcasting income to cover the the cost of supervision. Only in the United States do the taxpayers pay the cost of supervision while the private interests enjoy the free use of the public channels.

"The American system is the only one that loses money for the Government, the broadcasters and the listeners. The Federal Radio Commission reported, in 1931, that total station expenditures exceeded total station receipts by $237,356,000."

A survey of world radio at the present time, Mr. Perry said, revealed the following two major conclusions:

"1. Broadcasting is considered as primarily an informational, educational, and cultural function and not primarily a commercial advertising medium in all countries except our own.

"2. In all other countries, with but one or two exceptions, broadcasting revenue covers the entire expense of the service, and in many countries there is a surplus from 5 per cent to 20 per cent, which goes to the Government or to the organization providing the service."

He concluded:

"There are as many systems as there are countries, but in all countries except our own we find that the welfare of the listeners is the first consideration. Advertisers do not dominate the air. Protection of the educational stations in the United States, now allocated less than 2 per cent of the public radio facilities and fighting for life against a commercial combination in control of 98 per cent, might check a growing demand for government ownership in our country."

Conventions Awaited After World's Fair Close

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—On the final day of their two-year exposition, Chicagoans look forward to a new flock of visitors coming in November to hold conventions.

Mayors, golfers, professors, and plumbers are included in the "company." They will not all be here at the same time, of course. First come the Plumbing Contractors; next, the Professional Golfers of America; after them, the United States Conference of Mayors, and finally, the American Society of University Professors.

And that is not all. Four Greek Letter societies, a meeting of the American Society of Animal Production, and a national Hobby Show are expected to help fill up hotel rooms and keep restaurants busy. It all helps; but Chicagoans may sigh for the "good old days" of the World's Fair, when the family slept in the dining-room and the hall, and rented the best bedroom to tourists.

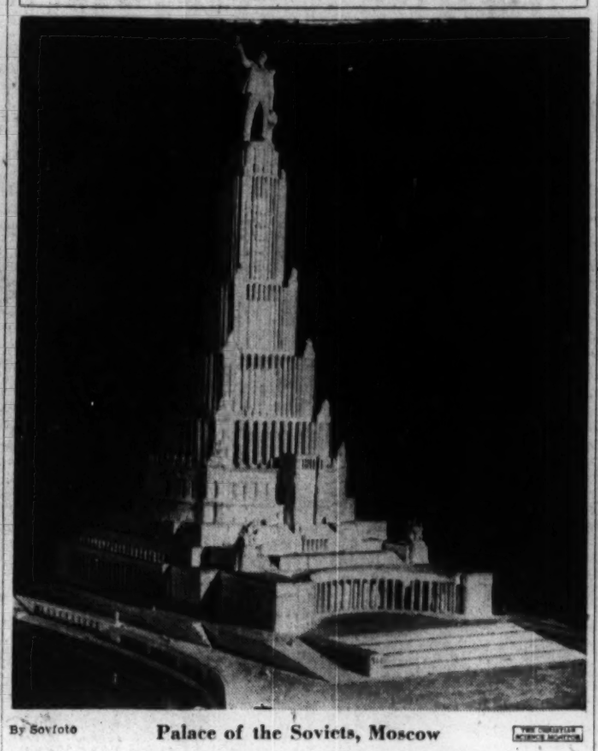
Texas Women's Clubs Start Roadside Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas—As their part in preparation for the Texas Pre-Centennial, to be held in 1936, women's clubs throughout the Panhandle area are formulating plans for roadside improvement. Planting and conservation projects are to be carried out in coöperation with the State Highway Department. The programs include the beautification of city streets and parks and of all rural thoroughfares.

Amarillo is to serve as headquarters for one of the 25 regions into which the State, by highway department regulations, is divided.

Revolutionary Without, Regular Within



By Sovfoto — **Palace of the Soviets, Moscow**

Ottawa Resumes Trade Inquiry By New Head

Kennedy, Conservative, in Chairmanship Vacated by Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 30—Running the gantlet of the committee investigating price spreads and mass buying has left several business organizations somewhat shaken and humbled.

The announcement was made yesterday of the new chairman for the Royal Commission to continue the investigation. William W. Kennedy, Conservative member of Parliament from Winnipeg, has been appointed to the chairmanship to succeed Harry Stevens, former Minister of Trade and Commerce, whose resignation was announced last week, owing to a rift with Prime Minister R. B. Bennett over his pamphlet criticizing trade conditions.

It is expected that the investigations will continue in an even more severe form under the higher status of the Royal Commission and will be applied to practically every industry in the Dominion. Last winter and spring, clothing, furniture and shoe manufacturers, tobacco companies, department and chain stores were investigated and found sadly lacking in their dealings with producers and employees—driving many small businesses to the wall and men and women to squalor and despair.

Mr. Stevens announced that the inquiry, which is now reopening, was not only to complete the work begun but to include fish marketing, packing, canning, milling, baking, textile and agricultural implement industries. Shocking conditions were exposed before, and it is expected that government investigators and witnesses will submit evidence equally sensational.

This is expected to include additional material as to the effect of mass buying on the part of large-scale merchandising establishments, and also a complete report by the auditors in connection with chain store merchandising, as well as the effect of various business methods on the consumer, with special reference to the desirability of consumers' standards and consumer protection against fraudulent and unethical merchandising.

Not only the public, but the committee themselves were aroused by the selfishness and cruelty exhibited by certain officers and directors of companies.

Remedial legislation is expected to result from the commission's efforts.

Planting Black Walnut Asked of Schoolboys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—By planting black walnuts along Tennessee fence rows, schoolboys could increase the annual earning power of the State by $15,000,000, according to Donald R. Brewster, national forest examiner for the Appalachian hardwood area.

In addition to making this economic contribution to their State, the boys would be helping the cause of forestry by saving the walnut tree from extinction, he said.

"The black walnut is the most valuable of all American trees," he declared. "It is getting scarcer every year. It is native to every county within this State, and it is plainly Tennessee's duty to save it."

To make walnut trees grow, Mr. Brewster explained, one should dig a hole a foot deep and a foot square, fill half with soil and half with peat moss, with the walnut planted in the center. This would make each tree cost "about a nickel"—the price of the peat.

Russian Palace Plan Outlined to Group Of U. S. Architects

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Plans for construction of the Palace of the Soviets, on the banks of the Moscow River, not far from the Kremlin, were outlined here last week by the Soviet commission of architects responsible for the project.

At a reception in their honor, given by the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union on Thursday, Mr. Boris M. Iofan, chief architect, described the details of the project to an audience which included some of the most distinguished architects in the United States. Prof. Vladimir G. Helfreich, and Mr. Vladimir Schuke, a member of the Academy of Arts, Mr. Vasily P. Nicolaeff, an engineer, and Mr. Iofan have been in this country for some time making studies of American architectural and construction methods and city planning. They have already made similar studies in London, Paris and Berlin.

The Palace of the Soviets will be a community and educational center, with two auditoriums, seating 20,000 and 6000 persons, respectively, and topped by a statue of Lenin 80 meters high, Mr. Iofan said. The statue will be of non-rustable steel. The total height of the building will be 1361 feet, he said.

Gannett to Study Europe

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 31 (AP)—In the hope of making "some contribution toward bringing America more rapidly back to a second prosperity," Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett group of 19 newspapers, will sail on the Bremen Nov. 10 for a six weeks' tour to study business and economic conditions in the Old World.

'Zion Protocols' Assailed in Trial Started at Berne

Alleged Jewish Plot Laid to Plagiarism From Famous Essay

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 31 (AP)—A lawsuit opened here Monday in which Jewish leaders hope to prove to the world the alleged falsity of mystic documents painting Israel as seeking to dominate all the races of the earth.

It is hoped to establish that these documents, known as the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," painting Jewry as seeking world hegemony, are forged and false.

The Swiss Nazi Party, with Chancellor Hitler in the background as the driving force, is alleged to have deliberately plagiarized a famous French essay written in the epoch of Napoleon to prove that Jewry had ambitions vaster than ever dreamed of by either Napoleon the Great or Napoleon III, who proclaimed himself Emperor of France.

The plaintiffs claim the publications are plagiarisms of the celebrated "Dialogue in Hades between Machiavelli and Montesquieu," written in 1864 by the French lawyer Maurice Joly against the dictatorship of Napoleon III.

The pretended secrets of the "Elders of Zion" were first published in 1905 in the Russian language by one Nilus.

The Jewish leaders claim the differences in the texts of Joly's essays and the fiery Zionist "Protocols" are but the slightest, and that plagiarists substituted the Jewish elders for Machiavelli, who speaks in the name of Napoleon.

In his original essay Joly, through the voice of Montesquieu, great French philosopher and contemporary of Jean Jacques Rousseau, defends an oppressed people against the despotism of Napoleon, who in the protested publications is transformed into the Jewish elders.

Sergius Swatikow, who served as the Vice-Governor of St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), under the Kerensky régime, declared in court Monday that the so-called "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" were fabricated by secret Russian agents at the French National Library.

Mr. Swatikow said that when he began to disband the Tsar's secret police, Henri Bind, a Frenchman and one of Russia's secret police agents, told him the protocols were prepared by General Rachowsky, supposed to be the head of the Tsar's secret police in Paris, with the aid of a man named Golowynsky, an agent provocateur, and expert librarian.

Several Jewish leaders testified yesterday that the "protocols" were mere fabrications.

Shots Fired in Riot Over Denver Project

DENVER, Colo, Oct. 31 (AP) — Shots were fired and police used riot sticks on a crowd who attempted to picket a federal work relief project yesterday, agitating a strike.

There were about 300 workers on the project when a crowd of men and women advanced and demanded that they quit. In the fight which followed 30 shots were fired, one man was reported wounded and a patrolman was seriously injured.

U. S. Advised to Keep Abreast Of the Times With Aviation

Hope for Revival of Giant Airship Construction Moved Up by Witnesses Before Federal Aviation Commission

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Hope for a revival of giant airship construction in the United States moved up another notch today when one of the country's leading naval architects urged the Government to "assure progress" in as many different lines of aviation as possible.

The witness was William F. Gibbs of Gibbs & Cox, naval engineers, New York. The occasion was the hearing before the Federal Aviation Commission which yesterday registered the testimony of Dr. Hugo Eckener, lighter-than-air specialist, in favor of United States participation in an international airship system.

Mr. Gibbs, designer of several of the most modern and largest ships to go out of American shipyards during the post World War period, declined to go on record as to the future of airships versus airplanes, and he emphatically warned the committee to avoid any judgments based on prophecy "because you are sure to go wrong."

He insisted only that there will be progress in both lines of aviation and felt that the Government should contribute to progress in both fields to make sure that no possible contribution to future civilization is abandoned through faulty judgment now.

Much opposition to further lighter-than-air construction in the United States is based on the prediction that airplane advancement will soon make the slower airship unnecessary. The same argument, he indicated, could be made against building more surface ships. And, he asserted, surface ships will continue to be built—and to be used.

It is expected that the recommendations of the commission on airships will determine their fate in the United States,—at least for many years to come. The most powerful argument for government funds to build several of these giant air liners for commercial purposes came yesterday in the person of Dr. Eckener, who outlined his hopes for an international system. It contemplates United States operation of the Pacific section of an around-the-world line and also participation in the Atlantic section.

Dutch coöperation, if not complete operation, is projected for service from Europe to the Far East, while Germany would operate, as it is at present, the south Atlantic service and either coöperate with the United States on the north Atlantic run or, failing United States participation, operate this service entirely.

Mountain Schools Reported Set Up By Save Children Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The Save the Children Fund, with headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue, is doing a valuable work for young people in remote mountain areas, although thousands of the youngsters in southern hill territories are still in need of its ministrations, according to a statement made public from the headquarters of the organization here today.

A letter from Edwin E. White, pastor of a community church on the Cumberland plateau, in which the clergyman asserted that thousands of American children in that region had no chance at even an elementary education, was made public.

"In hundreds of isolated communities in the southern mountains children of America's frontiersmen are living in privation and want," the letter notes. "Very many are even denied their one opportunity—attendance at the one-room mountain school—because they have not clothes to wear. I do not mean such clothes as you are used to seeing on school children; I mean overalls and two shirts for a boy and two simple dresses for a girl. Of 35 children in one mountain school, only two had shoes."

The communication goes on to solicit money for purchase of clothing and to ask for donations of used articles of wear and for gifts of school books.

Ottawa Radio Group Wants Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 30—The Canadian Radio Commission and independent radio stations have appealed to the Secretary of State against the Canadian Performing Rights Society, protesting that the society's charges were excessive, discriminatory, unjustifiable and nonpermanent.

The society's representative opposed the claims. The broadcasters demanded an investigation by royal commission under the Enquiries Act.

Mr. C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State, who administers the Copyright Act, under which the claim for a commission was made, arbitrated to the extent that both sides agreed to a month's delay and further attempts to reach a compromise.

Bitter complaint was made by the smaller stations, who pointed out that they were being assessed the same charges as the large, powerful and well-to-do stations.

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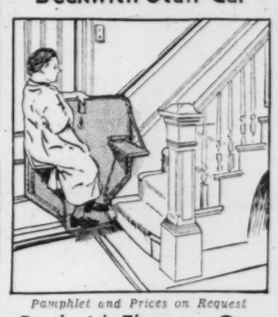

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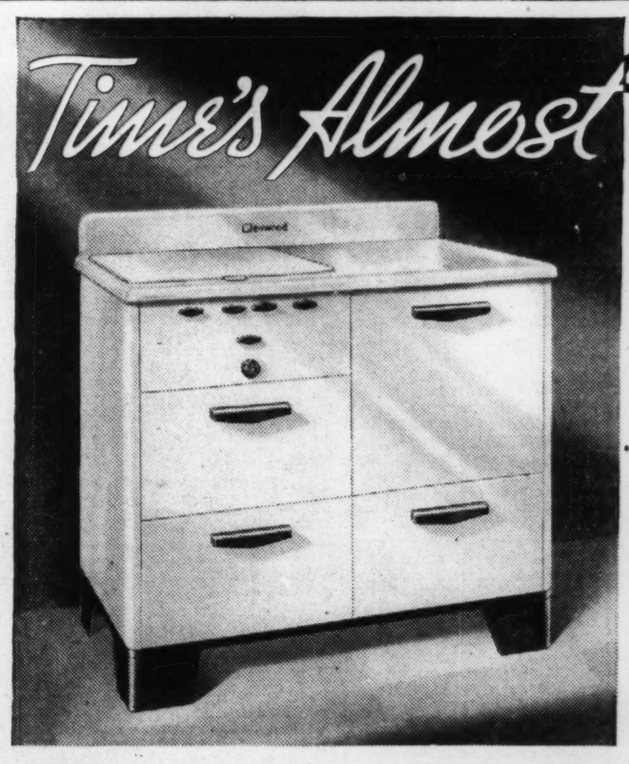

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Heat control regulates temperature to any desired degree. Good baking is automatic on this range.

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No holes to get clogged. These discs make rings of flame which cook faster than ever before.

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Even the ovens of this range are automatically lighted for you. Top burners too, of course.

Glenwood 1934 MODEL MASTERPIECE GAS RANGE can still be yours for $62.10 AND YOUR OLD RANGE
Plus Small Installation & Carrying Charges

The gas companies of Greater Boston bought 1500 of the 1934 Masterpiece Glenwoods early this fall. Now they are almost all sold.

It was the largest single order ever placed with the Glenwood Range Co. and the quantity enabled us to offer this regular $88 gas range at this unheard-of price. But as both the time and the quantity are necessarily limited you must get your order in *soon* if you want to make sure of saving almost 30% on a new Masterpiece Glenwood.

Our special price, *for this offer only*, is $69 . . . less 10% allowance for your old range, making a net purchase price of only $62.10. In this way you actually save $25.90 and, with no further down payment, you can arrange to pay the balance for as little as a dollar a week.

The automatic lighting of the oven burners (as well as the top burners) is one of the most appealing features of the Masterpiece model. That, plus its quick, clean Speedlux Burners, its automatic heat control and its beautiful modern design, have made hundreds of women say to themselves *"Here is my chance to get rid of that old range and make my kitchen more attractive."* And, of course, being a Glenwood it *Makes Cooking Easy*, too.

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Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Irish Eyes Are Smiling—Records Woman Tourist

Fashions—Foods — A Wednesday and Friday Page

An Irish Journey

Sharing the High Points of a Vagabond Trip

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THEY took the roof off," said Cornelius O'Sullivan, "and then they had enough light to take the photograph." He handed me a postcard with his picture on it, and his name and address printed underneath. Homespun Irish Tweeds—we stood in the dark shed surrounded by great piles of them, all colors and patterns, they smelt of leather and turf. At one end of the shed stood the loom on which he made them.

Famous to all tourists is this tiny industry perched on the side of a mountain, on the road from Kenmare to Glengarriff.

O'Sullivan knows at a glance the type of customer he has to deal with. To the Irish he is on even footing, and talks freely about anything they may care to mention. To the American, he waxes a little sentimental, and hints at fairies and leprechauns. And to the English, he is often merely businesslike.

I asked him if he would let me take a photograph of himself and his tweeds *outside*, as I did not feel equal to the task of removing the roof. So he sent me outside to arrange the camera, while he "tidied himself a bit." This took some time, but he finally emerged with a smile, and the picture was made. During the process of picture making, an old woman came up the lane from one of the cottages, and watched us with interest. Cornelius introduced her as his mother and told us that she made a far better picture than he did. She offered me a glass of milk, but as it was getting late, we reluctantly refused it and said good-by.

Travels—With a Donkey

The road from now on became very steep and winding, and we had to be very careful not to run into any stray animals which we frequently met while rounding the corners. At last we came to a piece of straight road, and there, right across our path, stood a donkey looking very bored. I blew the horn loudly, and, twitching his ears, he ambled off with an injured air.

Our next encounter was with two turf cutters. We had seen lots of them in the distance, but these two were standing right by the side of the road. They stopped working as we came in view and leaned on their implements, staring at us. We stopped to chat, which delighted them. They thereupon both wished us "Good evening," and started explaining to us the intricacies of cutting the turf almost before we got out of the car. Apparently we were not the first ignorant party that had passed that way. They caught sight of my camera, and asked if I wanted to photograph them, and then stood like statues while I did so.

I had always imagined that turf was hard and dry as it is when we buy it in Dublin, but this was very wet and muddy, as I soon found out when I stepped lightly onto it and sank above my ankles into this delightful Irish fuel. Apparently it has to be stacked up to dry for a long time before it can be used.

Very Warm, Indeed!

As we neared Glengarriff, a man in a blue jersey signaled to us to stop the car, and then told us that the day was very warm. We agreed entirely with him, and he told us that it was a great pity we should miss a jaunt in his motorboat, which would take us all round the bay if we just cared to step into it. We stepped!

A young man whom we took to be his son told us again that it was very warm, but that the breeze in the bay was nice and airy and the whole thing was only five shillings for two of us. He seemed curiously out of place, starting the engine, and twisting levers. One imagined him in a little sailing boat with a scarlet sail, the salt spray from the waves blowing into his tanned young face. We found that he was determined to tell us all the local news. All about the Italian garden that some lady had on one of the islands.

"'Tis a pity ye weren't here next month," said he. "The Major brings his yacht up here then, and its a fine sight with all the people he has aboard."

We chugged around the bay for about half an hour, and then landed back at the harbor, where his father was waiting to hear how we had enjoyed ourselves, and incidentally to relieve us of five shillings—but that was such a small detail that neither party seemed to notice the transaction. He told us to go to "Roches" for tea, "Only two minutes in a car, Miss, and well worth the trouble taken." So we thanked him, and left him there waiting for another poor tourist who could be persuaded that "the day was very warm."

On our way home that same evening, traveling along a winding road, in and out among blue mountains, we espied a little white thatched cottage which sat up on a hill.

Our curiosity got the better of us, so I turned the car into a bumpy lane, which led up to it. Three children scuttled into the doorway as we arrived, and a girl came out to talk to us. She didn't appear curious as to what we wanted, but made polite conversation to us until she found out.

A photograph? Oh yes certainly, but would I wait until she removed the washing which was artistically draped over the gorse bushes on the hill.

Out of Sight

We assured her that it looked very nice, but she said she'd be ashamed of her life to have it in a picture. Nothing could persuade her to let us take a picture of the cottage while she, or any of the children were in sight. So she retired with her family and shut the door. In some mysterious way, she seemed to know when we had finished, and came out to us with two very oddly shaped glasses and a huge jug of milk. She insisted that as we had taken a photograph, the least she could do was to give us some milk. While we were talking, the smallest puppy I have ever seen came bouncing out and covered us with welcome. The girl told us that it was going to be a greyhound for the dog races in Kenmare; her husband kept a lot of them.

After many mutual "Thank you's," we had to tear ourselves away to be back at our Hotel in Parknasilla in time for dinner.

Even in Kerry there are politicians. The walls were inscribed with many hints as to how one should vote. On the roads were various remarks made artistically in whitewash to the effect that O'Duffy was welcome. The children, who, a few years ago, would have merely waved and smiled to passers-by, now clicked their heels together smartly, and saluted in the famous Blue-

A. G. H. P.

Snapshots From a Trip to the Emerald Isle. Above Is the Donkey Looking Very Bored, and the Thatched Cottage With the Family Hiding Themselves Within Until the Picture Was Taken. We Wonder If They Noticed Their Famous Irish Sky That Day. Below at the Left Is Cornelius O'Sullivan and His Spinning Wheel, and at the Right, Two Turf-Cutters of Kerry.

Shop Window of News Story

Attracting the General Reader to Seek for More

Handling Publicity for Clubs—5

By Blanche Arter Buhlig

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE SECOND article of this series we learned that every newspaper account must tell what happened, and to whom, when, where, and why, or how, it happened. We learned that an unsatisfactory story results if any one element is omitted. We learned to check our write-ups for these elements before submitting our stories to the editor, for although an editor may change the sequence of these details for purposes of emphasis, he cannot supply the missing essentials and therefore he discards the accounts which fail to give all the essential points.

Contrary to the practice followed generally in other forms of written expression, we begin the newspaper story with the most significant element from the standpoint of the reader's interest. We tell the most important thing first. We continue the story by telling the other details in the order of their importance. And, in preparing accounts of organization affairs, we usually get all five elements into the first paragraph. This first paragraph is called the "lead."

There are several reasons for putting into the opening paragraph, or lead, a summary of the most significant facts. Readers frequently read only the opening sentences. The lead which contains all essential details will tell the hurried reader what we want him to know. The lead has been likened to a shop window in which are displayed the articles to be found in the body of the story; a display which causes the reader to read further or to look elsewhere for that which will interest him.

Everything Must Be There

Editors continually find it necessary to cut articles to fit the space available. They cannot take the time to rearrange or rewrite the material submitted. They select those stories which can be cut without the loss of essential details. And the article with the lead which can stand alone will be given the preference.

The following is an example of a story which contains all essential points in the opening paragraph and which can be cut at the end of any paragraph, although each succeeding paragraph adds interest:

Women on juries, and other questions absorbing the interest of diverse types of women, will receive an airing (the *why*) at the fourth biennial Woman's Legislative Forum (the *what*), to be held Friday (the *when*), in the Forest Park Field House (the *where*), sponsored by the Woman's Civic Association (the *who*).

Hours of working women, care of infants, licenses for motorists, and taxes are a few of the subjects to be discussed.

More than 1000 delegates from six counties are expected to attend the forum, which will be conducted under the auspices of the Woman's Civic Association, with the president, Mrs. Samuel T. Mason, presiding.

At the morning session one of the speakers will be Mrs. James M. Mahon, who will talk on "Needed Changes in Laws Protecting Children." The topics to be presented include "Working Hours for Women," and "Increasing the State Distributive Fund."

Tax relief will be the subject of a noonday luncheon address by John A. Ray, secretary of the Property Owners Association.

At the afternoon session Miss Elma Godfrey, superintendent of the Woman's State Reformatory, will tell of the work of that institution.

Let us study the foregoing example further to help us understand which is the most important detail from the standpoint of the average reader, and consequently which element deserved first place in the narration.

To its members, the Woman's Civic Association may seem all important. Friends of the speakers might claim first place for the personalities. Others might consider the forum itself the most significant thing. But all of these—members, friends and forum enthusiasts rank as already interested. It is our task to select that point which will compel the interest of the average reader who is not already interested.

Relative Values

Consequently a note of unusual interest opens the story namely, "Women on Juries." The curiosity of the average reader is aroused and he reads on to satisfy that curiosity. Thus we find that the opening words of the first sentence play an important part in inducing reader interest.

Shall these precious opening words be the name of the organization, the name of the speaker, the purpose of the event, the cause or the result of the happening, the time, or the place? Only the relative value of these different details can decide. The skill of the reporter is shown in his ability to select the most compelling detail. To merit the attention and interest of the reader the volunteer reporter will seek the unusual angle, the item which is different from all other events and activities. He will cultivate an appreciation of that which interests those whom he would attract, and the power to create in the reader the effect desired. By so doing will he extend the personality and influence of his organization into the community heretofore indifferent and uninterested.

[This Series Is Appearing on Wednesdays]

Remodeled for the Growing Girl

Bibs and Tuckers That Dress Up Old Frocks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GROWING daughters, with varied dress requirements, are likely to furnish the mother-seamstress of the family with many a sewing problem at this time of year. How to accomplish necessary lengthenings and widenings in such a satisfactory way as to conform to this season's outlines means a study of the many new style points that seem adaptable to the remodeling work required. The experienced and interested home dressmaker gleans helpful ideas everywhere and is keenly observant of the attractive details displayed in the better type of ready-to-wear models. With practice, the remodeler is able to visualize how a deep-armholed sleeve will give increased width over the plump arms and broadening chest of one daughter; how a peplumed overblouse or a tunic will conceal the pieced-down skirt of another—and so on!

Fortunately, some of the smartest details of the present season are surprisingly adaptable and easily copied. For instance, the bib-neck in its many interpretations, may mean not only the freshening of the front of a partly worn dress, but may include a changed neckline—both of which alterations can easily be planned to give increased width where needed around the neck and shoulders, as well as over the chest.

Another type of so-called "bib," instead of encircling the neck and dropping over the front of the dress in true bib fashion, borrows the outline of the "pinafore" bib, starting at the waistline and rising as high on the dress front as becomingness, or necessity, may decide. This latter style of bib is more likely to be of the skirt material than is the other model, though both may be of fabric that introduces contrast in surface and color. Even small bits of material may be used for this type of remodeling, provided one takes advantage of the fashion for "tiered" effects, which admits of unlimited piecing under the overlapping tiers, which usually increase in width as they drop below the neckline and decrease in width for the pinafore bib, starting upward from the waistline.

The continued popularity of the sailor collar in its many guises is another practical detail welcomed by the remodeler, as the entire upper part of a dress or blouse can be not only enlarged but beautified in this way. Some of the new designs show a seaming at the shoulders, the front sections of the collar fulled slightly at this point and elongated to tie in a graceful bow at whatever neckline is desired. This results in a well-fitted shoulder and a softly draped tie, both of which details remove this type of sailor collar from the more ordinary design, making it suited to dressy frocks for growing girls of the junior age.

The yoke effect also continued in high favor not only in its simplest applied form but as a decorative feature in bodice tops. Like the sailor collar, the yoke has unusual remodeling possibilities not merely in changed appearance but in necessary enlargements to meet the new measurements of the growing girl of any age. Both surface and color contrast is frequently introduced by means of these applied yokes and shoulder collars which may be varied to give the off-shoulder line or even extended to form a kimono sleeve. While these give the smart "cut-in-one" effect, the shoulders and neck may be seamed and top-stitched, requiring much less material than the "cut-in-one" method.

If an otherwise wearable dress or blouse is too narrow across the front, a quick remedy is to cut a slit from the neckline down as far as the need for enlargement demands. The open space is inlaid with a strip of contrasting fabric and the top of the slit held in place by linked buttons. For a sports dress, choose gay velveteen for the inset and have covered buttons to match. For a dressy frock, use a strip of metal fabric with matching buttons. Additional width at the center back may be given in similar fashion.

How to restyle a too-short or too-narrow skirt depends much on the type of skirt and its material. In spite of the advent of the "pencil silhouette" many contradictions of this outline are to be seen, especially for youthful wearers, whose dressy frocks may be lengthened and widened by means of somewhat scanty ruffles, shaped flounces, and closely laid pleats. Some new models have deeply pleated insets on both sides of the back and front skirt panels and others have cutaway sections of the skirt filled in with shirred fullness. This feature has its advantages for the remodeler, as skirt material may thus be cut out and used for an applied hip yoke to add length. Taffeta is the favorite for these skirt insets as it combines well with different materials and is always considered youthful. Velveteen and corduroy are both suitable for combining with sturdy woolens and a short remnant will be enough for an applied band at the bottom of a too-short sports skirt or a shallow yoke at the top, with a scarf collar and covered buttons to match on the jacket.

Drawn by Mulready, London, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Three Little Maids in Frocks.

The little girl's frock, with its tight-fitting bodice, puff sleeves and full skirt daintily trimmed with ruching, is of crêpe de chine. The center frock, a simple tunic, buttoned on either shoulder, is made of crêpe suede. For the older girl is a tight-fitting frock in washable satin, fastened at the side, with a flared skirt. A shaped flounce on a band is worn over the shoulders, crossing in front and tying at the back.

English Mint Chutney

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Peel and chop and let drain
12 ripe tomatoes and
1½ pounds tart apples. Chop and add
3 sweet red peppers
6 small (walnut size) white onions
¾ cup mint leaves
1 small hot pepper
1¾ cups seeded raisins.
Scald
3 cups vinegar
While vinegar is hot add
2 cups granulated sugar
2 teaspoons dry mustard
3 teaspoons salt. When quite cool add the chopped ingredients and mix thoroughly. Seal cold in sterilized jars. Keeps indefinitely without losing its fine flavor.

The Recipes

on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Surprisingly Good!

Tucked away in an old New England cook book there's a unique recipe, combining raw cranberries and tart apples.

It is amazing how this blend of natural fruit produces a perfect strawberry flavor and color.

Just try it to make a "real" shortcake—or serve it as a preserve with cake, toast or biscuits.

MOCK STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

1 cup ground cranberries
1 cup ground tart apples
1 cup sugar
¾ cup ground pineapple
pinch salt

Mix. Let stand a few hours. Serve on biscuit or sponge cake layers with whipped cream.

Be sure to obtain free Eatmor recipe cards from your fruit or grocery dealer or write Dept. N—American Cranberry Exchange, 90 W. Broadway New York City, for free recipe book.

Eatmor Cranberries

Quality Graded and Trade Marked

The **GLOVED OXFORD**

by ENNA JETTICK

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

$5 and $6

Other shoes in 180 sizes and widths 1 to 12 AAAAA to EEE

LISTEN: Dennis King and the Enna Jettick Orchestra every Wednesday night over N. B. C. Coast-to-Coast Hook-up. . . .

● This kid oxford is another reason the new Enna Jetticks are being called *America's Smartest Walking Shoes*. It's cut high over the instep to give a "gloved" effect. Notice the center-front seam, continued right up to the tip of the tongue. Comfortable? Of course. It's an Enna Jettick. There's a dealer near you who has it. Write us for his name.

ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Inc. ● Auburn, N.Y.

Help Spread the *True* Meaning of Christmas!

Send for our unique assortment of hand-colored Christmas Cards containing greetings written by Minny M. M. Ayers (author of "What Manner of Love"). 12 lovely views and verses, boxed, $1.00, postpaid.

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Representatives wanted everywhere.

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP

Removes Ink, Rust, Fruit Stains, etc., from clothing, rugs, marble, without injury.

Sold by drug and department stores or 30 cents by mail.

677 North Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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STUDIO: HEDGELANDS, HARDINSBURG, KY.

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- Bedspreads from $7 to $75
- Applique Quilts from $23.50 to $35.00
- Negligees from $8.75 to $50
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*Minnesota for Peas and Corn Northern Michigan for Carrots, Beets and Beans, Indiana for Tomatoes.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

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STORMY weather holds no terrors for the girl who is safe and snug in underwear as soft and warm as Kicker-Knits.

- 12½% wool reinforced with lisle
- "Lastex" at bottom of leg—waistline
- Tuck stitched ribbed knit
- Cut long enough and full enough
- Double elasticity
- Will not ride up

Ask your dealer or write

WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Movies Can Be What Public Demands

Producers Are Eager to Get Audience Reactions, and, If You Are Particularly Annoyed by Something in a Picture, Say So; On the Contrary, Tell What Especially Pleases You—Change Is Now in the Making

By E. C. Sherburne

Dramatic and Motion Picture Critic of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

(Continued from Page 1)

growing persistence, public taste is bound to be lifted from the outside, faster than it ever can be expected to lift itself.

When James Cagney's studio stopped having him sock his leading ladies, it became a leader of popular taste, instead of a follower of the lowest common denominater. This is the answer to those who wax cynical when they see an artist trying to give the public something a little finer than it would unquestioningly accept. A film tends to pull taste down when it does not steadily shoot at the highest common denominator.

Grand Opera a "Hit"

This year has offered a triumphant success in popular entertainment, "One Night of Love," that has given a new hope to the whole industry. This film, starring Grace Moore, builds its story around the presentation of famous arias in "Carmen," "La Traviata" and "Madam Butterfly," and the reception of these numbers by miscellaneous audiences is rapturous.

Audiences have probably been made ready for this improved type of musical film by the radio. Anyway, nearly all the studios are busy at the moment with motion pictures that shall not depend upon jazz and torch songs for their musical content. Here we see that a public has been waiting for a type of entertainment that the industry had not previously done in first-rate fashion.

If there was any way of stirring those who appreciate fine things in pictures to become articulate a distinct effect would be registered on Hollywood. If as many commendations of Grace Moore's performance were sent to her studio, Columbia, as there are requests for photographs, the significance of her contribution and that of the studio, would begin to appear.

If You Like the Show, Say So

All of us are peculiarly complacent about our film entertainment; we do not realize how many developing factors are at stake in the business.

If we have an especially good time at a film theater we should say so as we go out, either to the manager or to his assistant on duty. You may be surprised to know that such words of approval travel back to Hollywood by way of the manager's report to his circuit offices.

These audience comments are so important that many of them appear in the exhibitors' letters to their trade papers, which are closely read by the industry. For the same reason we should let somebody in authority know when we have seen something we have found uncommonly offensive.

No More Stammering

If everybody who was offended by the stuttering comedian whom one studio persisted in using for many months had registered disapproval, that blot upon motion-picture entertainment would not have persisted so long.

One of the entertainment mistakes that the studios continue to make is the presentation in incidental scenes of an uncommonly plump woman as a "gag." This even crept into a recent feature picture, "British Agent." This "gag" bore all but a small tasteless part of any audience, as anybody can discern by observation.

Yet this "ain't a fat woman funny?" "gag" will doubtless persist until the public protests, so limited is the entertainment code of some producers. Do they ever stop to think how many overplump people are in every audience, and how few people enjoy an ill-bred joke at their own expense?

The Boom of Mae West

The question of the Mae West pictures may be left with each individual. Some persons like her pictures for their satirical element; the majority apparently like them for other reasons.

In any case this fact is not to be blinked: 35,000,000 admissions were paid to see her in "I'm No Angel," in the United States.

The reader may be left to draw his own moral from this as an indication of public taste. After all, there is no law to compel a person to buy tickets for motion picture entertainments. Because a person doesn't like onions is not reason enough to try to convert the millions who do like onions.

Nothing can be gained by pursuing that tack, yet many persons with a sincere desire for the betterment of motion pictures labor on fruitlessly telling the masses that they mustn't like what they obviously enjoy.

Specific Comment

The one way to help the films is to encourage every evidence of advancing quality and improved taste. Even the box-office returns are something less than a perfect indicator because special factors may have entered into the success of a particular film that can never happen again, either by intent, or chance.

This is why the pictures need specific comment from the public. If each film patron wrote no more than a postcard once a month giving his specific reasons for being displeased or pleased, he would be performing a great service to the industry. It is the element of public opinion that is the incalculable quantity in the business making of motion pictures.

That opinion is seldom or never accurately appraised by the critics or the managers, because each person at last must express his own taste, however heartily he tries to see things objectively.

Leaven For Good Is Working

One thing becomes plain to any person who moves about Hollywood with an open mind: the forces that will bring in the American film of the future are working now within the system, and are finding frequent — though uncoördinated — expression.

What the public can do is to recognize these omens of a new day, discuss their importance, tell their friends, and give a word of commendation to those responsible. Really, there is no sound reason why the discriminating should not be as articulate over their pleasure as are the undiscriminating.

Many persons in Hollywood discussed with me the fundamental unsoundness of the mass entertainment theory, in that the term can be no more than a convenient label for an entirely relative idea. The present system of production and exhibition is predominantly concerned with making the largest possible amount of money, out of each film. To do this a picture must play to the largest possible number of people. The box-office pictures are those which cut off the fewest sidebands—the people who have had large cultural opportunities at the top and the people who have had few cultural opportunities at the bottom.

Three Classes of Theaters

The eventual solution, I am told, will be the establishment of three classes of theaters for the three general classes of theatergoers. In addition there will be special programs for children.

Everything seen upon the screen is essentially an expression of an opinion of the mass audience. The producers have accomplished so many fine things that they have increasingly made it more difficult for themselves to please the wide range of thought and varied levels of culture that are represented in almost any group of spectators.

Rare is it now to meet a person who says, "O, I never go to picture theaters." Rare, too, is it that a picture comes to the screen that can altogether please its whole audience. No such impracticable ideal is being set forth in these articles. I have been trying simply to show how certain things that now offend the discriminating part of any representative audience may be avoided without loss of entertainment value for the undiscriminating.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

PORTLAND — Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Thursdays, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Fridays, 1:30-1:45 p. m., WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, Nov. 3 and 17, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-240m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

BUFFALO — Wednesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc-229m.

NEW YORK CITY — Tuesdays, 11:00-11:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

SYRACUSE — Fridays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WFBL, 1360kc-220m.

TROY — Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc-200m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:45-3:00 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA — Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

PITTSBURGH—Thursdays, Oct. 25 to Jan. 17, 1935, inc., 6:45-7:00 p. m., WWSW, 1500kc-200m.

South Carolina

GREENVILLE — Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc-231m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

OTTAWA—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CRCO, 880kc-341m.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

MELBOURNE—Fridays, 10:30-10:45 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc-254m.

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—First Tuesday of each month, 9:00 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc-275m.

Foresight

Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios

Student Class Conducted by Oliver Hinsdell at M.-G.-M.

Boston Snapshots

Fish by Mail—One of New England's unique business institutions is the mail order fish establishment started in 1885 by Frank E. Davis of Gloucester. Today more than 200,000 families in all parts of the country have fish mailed to them regularly by this concern.

As a boy Mr. Davis enjoyed many happy days on board his father's fishing schooner. He soon learned how to catch fish — particularly mackerel—and how to clean and cure them. At the end of one trip he returned to the wharf with a good catch. Watching the unloading process were some visitors from the Middle West. They were tempted by the fish, but they were returning home the next day. They asked Mr. Davis if he could pack some of the cured mackerel and send them on by mail.

In due course a surprised western mailman delivered the fish. It was in perfect condition and the returned visitors were delighted. So were their friends—so much so in fact, that a number of them wrote to order a supply for their own tables.

Soon the business which started in a small wooden shack on Central Wharf, Gloucester, required larger quarters. Today it fills a large up-to-date concrete structure on the same wharf.

* * *

Prevention — The primary function of insurance is no longer the making good of losses, but the prevention of their occurrence, said S. Bruce Black, president of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, in a talk before the Advertising Club yesterday. The public is beginning to realize, he pointed out, that it makes its own insurance rates and that these can be reduced by preventive measures—which insurance companies are always ready to suggest.

Through such safety work in many New England factories, accidents have become almost unknown. In one case, a mill which a decade ago averaged some 200 accidents a year, has just completed 11½ months of complete freedom from mishaps.

Not long after Benjamin Franklin left Boston for Philadelphia, he became interested in fire prevention work, said Mr. Black. He recommended the installation of lightning rods, he invented the Franklin stove as a protection against flying sparks, and he organized a cooperative group of fire fighters. Soon other fire brigades were organized, and before long the idea of a common fund for the benefit of members whose property was destroyed, became general.

Just as the objective of lower fire insurance rates has encouraged municipalities and individual firms to install protective equipment, so the striving to obtain reduced automobile insurance rates has brought about careful traffic regulation and the building of safer roads, according to Mr. Black. Because of this, he said, a flat rate for this type of insurance in all parts of the State would be considered a backward step by most insurance men, since it might remove the incentive which has made each community work for the greatest possible safety on its roads.

* * *

Crowded Observatory — There seems to be a growing desire among Bostonians to get acquainted with the stars. The annual "Open Nights" at Harvard University Observatory have become so popular that the usual series of four lectures, followed by telescopic observations, has to be repeated this year. The first series ends tomorrow and the second will be given between Nov. 8 and 11. But already applications for tickets have exceeded the capacity of the lecture room by more than 2000.

* * *

Drama in the Barn—Halfway down the northern slope of Joy Street on Beacon Hill is a little courtyard surrounded by studios. At the entrance to it, gayly painted signs invite passers-by to climb steep stairs to the Saracen's Head—the source of sundry appetizing odors. Beneath this romantically named restaurant is the Barn—a shrine of the drama.

The Barn is the home of the Ford Hall Forum Players, whose first performance of the season was given the other day. The audience was surprised to find that the old carriage house had blossomed out in a coat of resplendent blue paint—although multicolored planks in the ceiling remained untouched. At this performances three one-act plays were given: "By Their Words," by the Quinteros brothers; "Motherly Love," by August Strindberg; and "The Vest-Pocket Standby," by Eleanor Price.

The group plans to present one play each month during the season. The choice for November is "Moral," by Ludwiga Thoma. It has also arranged a series of lectures on the drama.

* * *

Yarmouth and Saint John Boat—A new arrangement of winter service between Boston, Yarmouth and Saint John has just been announced by the Eastern Steamship Lines. Instead of operating the Evangeline directly between Boston and Saint John, the company will extend one of the Yarmouth's two weekly trips to Yarmouth on across the Bay of Fundy to Saint John.

The Saint John, which carried a great many vacationists to New Brunswick this summer, makes her last trip from Saint John back to Boston today. On Friday she will replace the Boston on the Boston-New York service through the Cape Cod Canal. Her sister ship, the Acadia, took the place of the New York on this service yesterday. Since making her last trip of the season between New York and Yarmouth direct, she has been undergoing her usual overhauling in Boston.

The Boston and the New York, associated with vacation days by summer visitors to New England, are beginning their period of hibernation. In this they are being joined by the Belfast and Camden of the Boston, Penobscot River and Bangor service, which was discontinued for the season last Saturday.

Airplanes to Buttons Shown At Cincinnati Boys' Hobby Fair

More Than Thousand Exhibits Displayed Under Sponsorship of Rotary Club Indicate Wide Variety of Activities Appealing to Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 31—The modern boy is no hermit. That he knows what's going on about him is proved in the Eleventh Annual Boys' Hobby Fair just opened here.

Models of trains, airplanes, houses, furniture, automobiles and ships depicted the latest ideas that engineers, designers and architects are presenting to the public. Art exhibits portrayed current events and people found frequently in present-day newspapers while scrapbooks, toys and collections showed a keen understanding of 1934 sports and nature studies.

Streamlined Trains

More than 1000 exhibits filled the large downtown store that housed this fair, sponsored by the local Rotary Club. Every exhibitor is under 19 years of age.

Among the many models of streamlined trains was a wooden framework reproduction of the M-10001 locomotive car that caused much comment because of its exactness in detail. None of the Australian-hop entries were missing in the 40 or 50 airplane models. Monoplanes, biplanes and triplanes—German, French and American designs were all represented.

Housing experts, now so intent on booming construction, would find here several models of homes that would give them practical ideas for residence designs.

Diving Helmet From Can

Apparently eager for a non-sinkable craft, two boys presented two different groups of ship models wrought from cork. These displays included Viking ships, galleys, Chinese junks and many other vessels famous in history. History had further representation in world maps which charted the routes of such famous explorers as Magellan and Columbus. One of these maps made by a nine-year-old boy gave the topographical effect for each country with matted and colored bits of newspaper.

Originality had its inning in many exhibits. Of these the most notable was a diving helmet made from a tar can. And the fact that it actually worked was proven with a group of photographs of it in use in the Boy Scouts' swimming tank.

Other displays conspicuous for their originality were a chair assembled inside a vinegar jug that took 500 hours to complete, a set of toy railroad tracks made from tin cans, a sidecar for a bicycle, and a baseball scrapbook that included not only pictures of players, but samples of the uniforms used by all the National League teams. Another baseball fan had pictures of his favorite teams with the individual photos of players located at their proper position on a diamond.

A motorboat that had proved its navigability, an oil painting of President Roosevelt, wrought-iron furniture, radios, stamp and button collections also found at this colorful show gave testimony to the unlimited range of the interests of the boy of today.

Bombings Followed By Drive on Aliens

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 31 (AP)—Legal action to eject aliens from Salt Lake Valley farming lands was taken by the county attorney's office yesterday, a few hours after crudely fashioned bombs had been tossed on farms operated by foreigners.

Little or no damage resulted from the bombings, but authorities said they will further complicate efforts to effect a peaceful settlement of a situation which already has already has attracted the attention of the Japanese Government.

The injunctions were issued on complaints filed on behalf of the State of Arizona by T. E. Scarborough, deputy Maricopa County attorney.

HEINZ

"The recollection of quality remains long after the price has been forgotten." This is just as true now as the day it was first uttered years ago.

Howard Heinz

SINCE 1881

20c A FULL QUART

(Plus bottle deposit)

CLICQUOT CLUB quality was established more than half a century ago. Now, to it, is added a new and unequaled standard of value . . . a *full-quart* bottle for only 20c!

This means 32 ounces of a ginger ale made from the pick of Jamaica's ginger . . . aged with selected taste-heighteners . . . blended with pure water from deep rock sources. A Pale Dry that's really *dry!*

Also available in full pints, and in special hotel and club sizes. Ask for CLICQUOT CLUB Pale Dry, or Golden, or Sarsaparilla at your nearest dealer. . . . Clicquot Club Company, Millis, Massachusetts.

Clicquot Club PALE DRY

THE VINTAGE GINGER ALE

HEINZ

FIRST AID AT 6 P. M.

NEVER forgetting that even the most punctual of you good ladies will sometimes find yourselves at 6's and 7's with no dinner on the stove, we have put up a First Aid Feast in tin which you can tuck away on the shelf for next time that frantic zero hour arrives.

And what a feast: Spaghetti, which we make ourselves from finest Durum wheat, cooked just right, tender and delicate. And then a sauce of tomatoes, eggs, milk, butter and rich meat stock. All ready to eat!

HEINZ COOKED SPAGHETTI

HEINZ

good eating at modest prices

ASK FOR THESE AT YOUR GROCER'S THIS WEEK

HEINZ BOSTON STYLE BAKED BEANS
The very kind of beans that America has devoured devoutly, man and boy, for 300 years. Choice hand-picked, thoroughly oven-baked, then immersed with pork in a rich molasses sauce. Historic delight—but moderate in price.

HEINZ RICE FLAKES
Crunchy crinkled flakes of fine rice improved with a priceless ingredient which makes them a wholesome and well-balanced food.

HEINZ FRESH CUCUMBER PICKLE
Crisp, thick wafers of fresh cucumber done down the old homemade way. We suggest you ask your Grocer for the large jar, because folks *devour* these pickles. In fact they are the largest selling cucumber pickles of all!

HEINZ PREPARED MUSTARD
Smooth and full-flavored, because we process it the way that has been best for centuries—by slow grinding between great stones. Yellow or brown.

57

LISTEN IN! Josephine Gibson broadcasts new recipes and menu ideas Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. She will be assisted by Milton Lomask, concert master of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, violinist, and Lois Miller, organist. See radio page for station and time.

HEINZ

57

HERE'S HOW we make Cream of Mushroom Soup —the kind Heinz made world-famous!

Thousands of expert home cooks who have always shunned "bought" soup are today coming regularly to their Grocers' for Heinz home-recipe soups. They say our soups have the same homey character as theirs, and moreover are easier, and quicker, and thriftier. *Particularly they ask how can we consistently turn out that trickiest of all soups, cream of mushroom, with such sure success.*

Here is how. Tenderest young mushrooms, delicate tops and all, chopped fine to release *all* of the subtle flavor. Then rich sweet cream added, in full quantity so that the mushroom flavor can permeate every spoonful. And just enough piquant seasoning.

No tricks, you see. Just a good home-recipe carefully followed through to the finish. Then when the soup is ready for you to serve, we taste it (an old housewives' custom).

It comes to you, as do all Heinz soups, complete. (You need not add a thing!) And because we have tried it and found it perfect, we guarantee it—

If you don't find Heinz Soup the best you ever tasted, return the label to your Grocer and he will refund the purchase price.

EIGHTEEN VARIETIES

Cream of Oyster	Clam Chowder
Cream of Asparagus	Scotch Broth
Cream of Green Pea	Mock Turtle
Cream of Mushroom	Consommé
Cream of Celery	Noodle
Cream of Tomato	Vegetable
Cream of Spinach	Bean Soup
Onion Soup	Beef Broth
Gumbo Creole	Pepper Pot

NRA

HEINZ home-recipe SOUPS

Easy Week-End For Leaders In Southeastern

Alabama Appears to Have Hardest Job in Facing Kentucky Eleven

Southeastern Conference Football Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Alabama	4	0	115	18	1.000
Tulane	4	0	83	30	1.000
Louisiana State	2	0	49	6	1.000
Kentucky	1	0	9	0	1.000
Vanderbilt	3	1	41	47	.750
Tennessee	1	1	33	13	.500
Mississippi	1	1	19	33	.500
Florida	0	1	12	28	.000
Georgia	0	2	12	33	.000
Georgia Tech	0	2	24	47	.000
Sewanee	0	2	12	54	.000
Miss. State	0	2	0	48	.000
Auburn	0	4	12	49	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 31—Saturday in the Southeastern Conference will find four games having a bearing on the league standing. Three of the leading contenders for championship honors, Alabama, Tulane, and Louisiana State, will take part in these contests. For each of these aspirants for the title it appears that something akin to a day of rest is in prospect.

Facing Kentucky at Lexington, Alabama seems to have the hardest job of the day in its brilliant quest for honors. Tulane always gets a fight out of Ole Miss, and the renewal of this old rivalry at New Orleans will be no exception. Down at Baton Rouge the charges of Coach L. M. Jones will entertain Mississippi State. This game should provide a good workout for the second and third Louisiana teams. Florida and Georgia battle at Jacksonville to determine which team will escape from the cellar in the league standing. Both teams have a flashy offensive, using the forward pass as a chief scoring weapon, and a spectacular affray is in the offing with honors about even.

Tennessee Meets Fordham

In games with teams of the neighboring Southern Conference, Auburn plays Duke in another great game on the Birmingham card, and Georgia Technology entertains North Carolina in Atlanta. It has been nip and tuck between teams of the old and new conferences of the South this year, but the tide may swing back to the Southern Conference this Saturday with Duke and North Carolina appearing to hold a slight edge over their downtrodden opponents.

Gridiron fans of New York will have the opportunity of seeing one of the better southern teams in action when Tennessee journeys to the Empire State for a game with Fordham. On their last trip to New York, Maj. R. R. Neyland's lads took the powerful N. Y. U. team into camp in a spectacular battle. Tennessee has a formidable eleven with the sensational passing of Halfbacks Charles W. Vaughan '35, and W. Phillip Dickens '37 a constant threat. Vanderbilt still boasts an able team despite a licking by Louisiana and the fans at the capital will be treated to some real football when the Commodores face George Washington at Washington. Plucky little Sewanee, badly treated by several powerful opponents, should find rest against Tennessee Tech at Sewanee.

Nashville usually takes its football with calmness, and the latent football spirit of the city is seldom aroused unless Vanderbilt and Tennessee are the opposing teams. One will never know whether the prospect of a great football dish or the presence of Senator Huey Long did the trick, yet some 20,000 people turned out to see Louisiana State smash through a highly vaunted Vanderbilt team and win, 29 to 0, at Nashville Saturday. In addition to the astounding score, and Louisiana's first triumph over the Commodores, history will also record the fact that some 6000 Louisianans were personally escorted to Nashville by their noted Senator in the largest mass movement of football enthusiasts the South has ever witnessed.

Led by Halfback Abe Mickal '36, its punting and passing genius, Louisiana scored shortly after the game began, and thereafter were never in danger. A 41-yard toss from Mickal which Quarterback Walter R. Sullivan '35 caught on the goal line, provided the first score. A placement by Mickal added three points to complete the first-half scoring. Passes combined with end runs and smashes at the tackles provided three touchdowns in the second half. Halfback Jesse E. Fatheree '36 again stood out with his sprinting, and scored one touchdown, while William A. Crass, a sophomore substitute at halfback weighing a mere 197 pounds, crashed the line to score twice. After winning its first three starts against Conference foes, Vanderbilt is now temporarily out of the title picture, and Louisiana's fine aggregation is riding high because of this second victory in the loop.

Alabama Routs Georgia

Alabama maintained its high position by completely routing Georgia, 26 to 6, in Birmingham. From the fast-moving triple passes and end-around-end plays that swept through Tennessee, the Crimson Tide displayed versatility by changing its tempo to the old-time delayed buck or split-buck type of play. A heavier and stronger Alabama line playing in its best form of the season, made this play highly effective, and Alabama backs shot through the line and tricked the Georgia secondary for long gains. M. R. Howell '35 again came through in great style for Alabama at half. In addition to his splendid punting and tossing of two complete passes, Howell gained 152 yards from scrimmage in 15 attempts and scored two touchdowns during the 12 minutes he played in the first half. Howell's 61-yard touchdown dash was the highlight of the game, while the work of James D. Angelich '36, playing the other half, who followed a 52-yard sprint with a 38-yard touchdown dash, was not far behind. Capt. William E. Lee '35 was again outstanding at tackle, while Joseph Demyanovitch '35, fullback, plunged with power and backed up the line in impressive fashion. Donald Hutson '35 and Paul W. Bryant '36 starred at the ends.

Georgia fought gamely and managed to score on a substitute Alabama team late in the fourth period. The kicking and running of Maurice Green '37, substitute fullback, was the bright feature of Georgia's backfield play. Green's excellent punting placed his team in position for him to score the lone Georgia counter. George Chapman '35, fullback, Julius Hall '37, tackle, and John McKnight '36, center, played strong defensive games for Georgia, while Henry Wagnon '36, end, caught two passes for long gains.

Tech Scores Twice on Passes

Tulane gained its fourth victory in the select circle and maintained its ranking around the top in the league standing by defeating Georgia Tech, 20 to 12, at New Orleans. Technology's lowly eleven fought a courageous and spectacular battle and the game was in no wise as one-sided as the score might indicate. Only a daring last-minute effort to score by Technology, which was converted into a Tulane touchdown, provided the actual margin of difference between the teams. Expecting easy sailing after scoring twice in the first half, Tulane found a fighting bunch of Georgians all but tying the score in a great third and fourth period drive. Claude Simons Jr. '35 scored first for Tulane on a sensational 58-yard dash, and passed to Harold Memtsas '36, end, for a gain of 23 yards and a touchdown in the closing seconds of the first half. Tulane's third touchdown came in the final period when Bradley Brownson '36, substitute quarterback, intercepted a Technology pass and raced to the goal line.

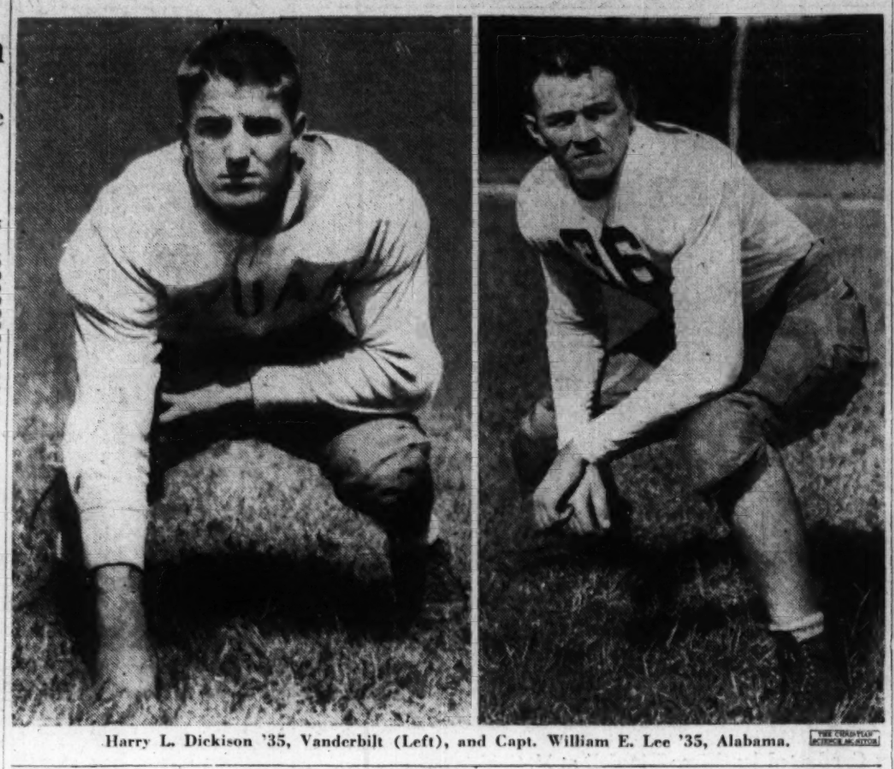
Technology scored twice on the sensational passing of Lawrence C. Hays Jr. '37, a substitute half. A short toss sent Clarence H. Roberts '35, featherweight quarterback, across for the first counter, while Capt. Decature J. Phillips '35, fullback, took the second and ran 50 yards for a score. Phillips, Hays, the Wilcox brothers at the guards, and Norris C. Dean '35, tackle, played well in Technology's game fight, while William S. Martin '36 made some sensational dashes during his stay in the game.

Errors of an inexperienced Auburn backfield nullified the fine work of a strong line and permitted Kentucky to defeat the Plainsmen 9 to 0 at Lexington. Kentucky scored when the Auburn safety man inadvertently kicked a Kentucky punt behind his own goal line and was downed for a safety when attempting to retrieve it. Kentucky scored late in the fourth quarter when Best Johnson '37, sensational half, broke through the Auburn line, crossed the secondary, and then sped 45 yards for a touchdown. J. Haygood Patterson '36, tackle, was the individual star for Auburn, while Capt. Joseph F. Rupert '35, end, and Sheldon F. Wagner '35, tackle, stood out in the line for Kentucky.

Ole Miss scored twice in the fourth period to break a tie and defeat Sewanee, 19 to 6. It was Ole Miss's first victory in the circle and removed them from the lower bracket group in the standing. J. Martin Heathman '36, end, caught a pass for Sewanee's lone score, while Robert D. Rodgers '36 George A. Gunter Jr. '35, and Chester H Curtis '35, all halfbacks, each scored for Ole Miss. A run of 42 yards by Rodgers, and one of 34 yards by Curtis featured the game.

Tennessee regained much prestige for the Conference in a great third-period attack that gave them a 14-to-6 victory over a powerful Duke eleven. Duke scored when Earl J. Wentz Jr. '36, blocked a Tennessee punt and Elmer Tarrall '36, the other end, grabbed the ball and rushed 19 yards to the goal line. Tennessee went ahead in the third period when a pass from Dickens to Edwin C. Palmer '36, half, was good for 23 yards and a score. A blocked punt gave them a second, with Howard H. Bailey '35, crack tackle, blocking a Duke to the two-yard line, George P. Craig '36, fullback recovering and Halfback Vaughan crashing the line for the counter.

Two Fine Linemen in Southeastern Conference Football



Harry L. Dickison '35, Vanderbilt (Left), and Capt. William E. Lee '35, Alabama.

Hockey Briefs

By the Associated Press

QUEBEC, Oct. 31—Leighton "Happy" Emms, released by the Detroit Red Wings along with Frank Carson, has joined up with the Boston squad. Emms worked out with the Bruin Cubs yesterday, but will work with the Bruin squad when it returns from the Maritimes on Saturday.

OSHAWA, Ont.—The New York Americans will get along this season without any of the amateurs who have had trials here. Manager Joe Simpson advised two candidates, Ab Cronie and Moi Snowden, from Trail, B. C., to return for another season of amateur play, although he plans to look them over again, and Gaston Leroux, another amateur, also has left camp. Completing the business of shifting talent, it finally has been decided to send Roland Reeves to Cleveland instead of Buffalo, while Lorne Carr will return to Syracuse. The only rookies sticking with the squad are Dave Schriner, defense player, and Al Mundy, Fred Hergert and Freeman Jack, forwards.

WINNIPEG—After teetering back and forth for several days, Aubrey Webster and Sammy McManus, from last year's Moncton Hawks, finally have signed professional contracts with the Montreal Maroons.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.—Four amateur hockeyists who have been trying out with the Montreal Canadiens are on their way back home to rejoin their amateur clubs. They are Pete Kelly and Joffre Desilets from the Charlottetown Abegweits, Max Bennett, Hamilton Tigers, and Paul Arcand, Montreal Canadiens amateurs.

NEW YORK—The Eastern Amateur Hockey League will operate with only five clubs this season, it was decided at a week-end meeting of A. A. U. hockey delegates. They are the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, the Hershey (Penna.) Bars, the Baltimore Orioles, the Bronx Club of New York and the Crescent-Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. A schedule meeting will be held in Atlantic City next Friday.

FORT ERIE, Ont.—Manager Mickey Roach of the Buffalo Bisons has purchased an old friend, George Masseear, from the Detroit Olympics. Masscar broke into pro hockey on the old Niagara Falls team of the Canadian Pro League seven years ago.

N.Y.A.C. Squash Racquets Team Still Undefeated

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—New York Athletic Club maintained its standing as the unbeaten leader of the new organization in squash racquets, Eastern League, yesterday, as the second round was played in their team series. Playing on its home courts, it defeated Bayside Tennis Club, 4 to 1.

The other unbeaten team, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, had a bye, while the fifth team in the league, composed of five lieutenants in the aviation corps at Mitchel Field, was defeated by City Athletic Club on the courts of the loser, also at 4 to 1. The summaries:

New York A. C. 4, Bayside Tennis Club 1

J. C. Lyons, N. Y. A. C., defeated E. L. Kemble, 15—10, 6—15, 18—16, 18—16.

Lawrence Adikes, Bayside, defeated E. J. Sweeney, 3—15, 9—15, 15—12, 15—13, 15—14.

James Ceribelli, N. Y. A. C., defeated Paul Blake, 17—15, 15—11, 15—10.

J. V. Callaghan, N. Y. A. C., defeated Frex Sittenham, 18—16, 18—15, 18—16.

J. P. O'Rourke, N. Y. A. C., defeated George Abbott, 15—8, 15—11, 15—10.

City A. C. 4, Mitchel Field Aviators 1.

D. H. Finck, City A. C., defeated Lieut. G. F. Pynchon, 15—6, 6—15, 17—18, 15—12, 15—11.

Lieut. G. P. Gerhardt, Mitchel Field, defeated Howard Lilienthal, 15—11, 10—15, 15—11, 15—12.

Charles Fechheimer Jr., City A. C., defeated Lieut. William S. Fockock, 18—15, 18—16, 9—15, 12—15, 15—7.

A. P. Heineman, City A. C., defeated Lieut. W. J. Shepherd, 15—9, 15—5, 15—13.

M. D. Cosel, City A. C., defeated Lieut. D. H. Baker, 15—12, 18—15, 15—12.

Columbia's '35 Schedule Out

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Two home games, including a meeting with University of Michigan, and three games away are on the 1935 football schedule for Columbia University. Michigan's appearance at Baker Field Oct. 26 will be the first time a Big Ten opponent has visited the lair of the Lion since 1926, when Ohio State played Columbia at the Polo Grounds. Another new rival will be Rutgers, who appearance Oct. 12 will mark the resumption of a rivalry dormant since 1902. These games replace Yale and Penn State which were on the 1934 schedule. The new dates: Oct. 5—Virginia Military Institute; 12—Rutgers; 19—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 26—Michigan. Nov. 2—Cornell at Ithaca; 9—Syracuse; 16—United States Military Academy at Annapolis; 23—Brown.

Ching Johnson Signs Contract

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Ching Johnson, bald-headed defense star of the New York Rangers and last of the holdouts, yesterday signed his contract for the 1934-35 season and left for Winnipeg, where the remainder of the 20-man squad is in training.

Joliat Comes to Terms

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Oct. 31 (AP)—Aurel Joliat and the management of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League yesterday adjusted their salary differences and the team's No. 1 left winger placed his name on a contract.

Southeastern Scores

Georgia		Georgia Tech	
42-Stetson	0	12-Clemson	7
7-Furman	2	12-Vanderbilt	27
0-No. Carolina	14	0-Duke	20
6-Tulane	7	2-Michigan	9
6-Alabama	26	12-Tulane	20
61	49	38	83
Alabama		**Vanderbilt**	
24-Howard	0	7-Miss. State	0
35-Sewanee	6	27-Georgia Tech	12
41-Miss. State	0	32-Cincinnati	0
13-Tennessee	6	7-Auburn	6
26-Georgia	6	0-Louisiana St.	29
139	18	73	47
Tennessee		**Sewanee**	
32-Centre	0	0-Southwestern	2
19-No. Carolina	7	6-Alabama	35
27-Mississippi	0	21-Tenn. Wesley'n	0
6-Alabama	13	0-West Point	20
14-Duke	6	6-Mississippi	19
98	26	33	76
Kentucky		**Auburn**	
26-Maryville	0	0-Birm'ngh'm So.	7
0-Wash. & Lee	7	15-Oglethorpe	0
27-Cincinnati	0	0-Tulane	13
7-Clemson	0	6-Louisiana St.	20
0-No. Carolina	6	6-Vanderbilt	7
9-Auburn	0	0-Kentucky	9
69	13	27	56
Tulane		**Florida**	
41-Chattanooga	0	13-Rollins	2
13-Auburn	0	20-Virginia P. I.	13
28-Florida	12	12-Tulane	28
7-Georgia	6	14-N. C. State	0
20-Georgia Tech	12	0-Maryland	21
109	30	59	64
Louisiana State		**Mississippi**	
9-Rice	9	44-Memphis T.	0
14-So. Methodist	14	19-Southwestern	0
20-Auburn	6	0-Tennessee	27
16-Arkansas	0	6-Howard	7
29-Vanderbilt	0	19-Sewanee	6
88	29	88	40
Miss. State			
13-Howard	7		
0-Vanderbilt	7		
6-Millsaps	7		
0-Alabama	41		
21-Southwestern	6		
13-Miss. C.	6		
53	74		

David N. Miles

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 31 (AP)—David N. Miles, one of Argentina's leading polo players, passed on yesterday when a sports plane he was piloting crashed near the town of Junin, Buenos Aires Province. Miles was 43 years old. He took up flying three years ago. He was born in Buenos Aires.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Many Major League Changes Due

WHILE it is doubtful if major-league baseball will furnish, during the so-called "stove league" season of 1934-35, a more surprising or bigger story than the purchase of Joe Cronin from the Washington Senators by the Boston Red Sox last week, it is quite apparent, even so soon after the close of the last World Series, that there are going to be a whole lot of changes among the clubs of the American and National Leagues before the umpires call "Play ball" for the opening games next April. The going of Cronin to Boston means that Clark Griffith has to secure a new manager for 1935, and, at the present writing, it looks very much as if Stanley R. (Bucky) Harris, late of Boston, would be back with Washington. He was very successful with the Senators in 1924, and has expressed the hope that he may succeed Cronin, who has now succeeded him on two clubs. It is quite evident that the Red Sox are ready and willing to spend big money in order to strengthen their team for next year's race, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, this is going to result in a number of other clubs making trades and purchases.

Ruth and Rumors

Until the status of Babe Ruth has been definitely settled for 1935, there are going to be a whole lot of unfounded rumors regarding where the home-run king is going to spend his next summer. He has already been placed as manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, to me one of the wildest rumors that could possibly be broadcast. He has also been reported as possible manager of the Washington Senators, but President Clark Griffith says that there is no chance of this. He is still the property of the New York Yankees, and it is quite possible that he may continue with that club in some capacity. There is one thing sure and that is that the major leagues owe it to Ruth to see that he has a good position next year and for some years to come, and the sooner he is definitely placed, the better it will be for baseball.

Terry Is in the Market

It looks as if there might be something doing in the ranks of the Giants very soon, as Manager Bill Terry is in New York now for the purpose of arranging spring training plans. It was not surprising to hear him say that he will not part with his star pitcher, Hubbell, or Outfielder Ott. These two players, together with the manager himself, will probably be the ones around whom he hopes to build another pennant winner. With $125,000 at his disposal and players to trade, he should be able to make quite a few changes, and it should not need very many to make the Giants one of the strongest clubs in the league.

Trojans Lose Football but Gain Tennis Honors

The Trojans from the University of Southern California may not be making their usually fine showing on the football gridiron this fall, but they have made up for it on the tennis court. With C. Gene Mako ranked No. 1 in the national intercollegiate singles and Mako and Philip Castlen ranked first in doubles as the result of their capturing both of those titles at Haverford last June, Southern California may well claim the championship of the United States in that branch of athletic activity. That lawn tennis honors are still going westward and southward is shown by the fact that Gilbert A. Hunt of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Sebert E. Davenport 3d of Harvard were the only easterners to be placed in the first 10 of the singles, and seventh, eighth and tenth places were the best the East secured in the doubles.

Michigan Looking Eastward Again

It is pleasing to note that Michigan is looking eastward for football games again, and will meet Columbia and Pennsylvania next year and the year after. Home and home games with these two colleges should furnish some very interesting competition during the next two years. While the Wolverines have not been having much success in the way of victories this fall, they can always be depended upon to play clean, hard, up-to-date football, and they make a popular opponent wherever they go.

Stella Walsh Betters Two Running Records

TOKYO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Stella Walsh, Polish girl athlete, bettered the world records for both the 100 and the 500-meter runs for women yesterday, doing the 100 in 11.7s. and the 500 in 1m. 17.3s.

The records were eclipsed in a track meet at the Peeresses School.

Huston Would Buy Dodgers

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Col. Tillinghast L. Huston, former part owner of the Yankees, came forward yesterday as a possible purchaser of the Brooklyn Dodgers and employer of Babe Ruth as manager. "If the Brooklyn club is for sale at the right price you can enroll me as a prospective buyer—and the man I want as manager is Babe Ruth," Huston said. Huston, who as partner of Col. Jacob Ruppert engineered the deal that brought the Babe to the Yanks from Boston, has not been connected with baseball in recent years.

Mercer Beasley Lists Ten Leading Tennis Men

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 31 (AP)—Mercer Beasley, Princeton tennis coach, yesterday beat the United States Lawn Tennis Association to the draw by three months and named his first 10 among American players. Frank A. Parker, his protégé, he lists third. Beasley's selections:

1—Wilmer L. Allison Jr.; 2—Sidney B. Wood Jr.; 3—Frankie Parker; 4—Lester R. Stoefen; 5—R. Berkeley Bell; 6—Francis X. Shields; 7—George M. Lott Jr.; 8—Clifford S. Sutter; 9—J. Donald Budge; 10—Bryan M. Grant Jr.

English League Team Wins

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The English League came from behind today to defeat the Scottish League, 2 to 1, and take the lead in the interleague soccer competition. Scottish led, 1 to 0, at half time.

[Babe Ruth and the American League and Local Notes on Page 14.]

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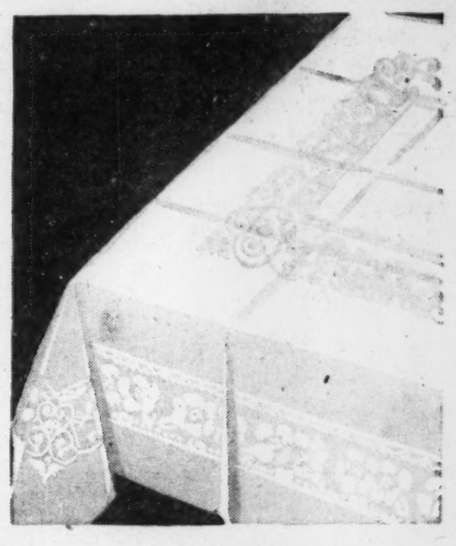

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A handsome fern pattern. Give your Thanksgiving table new festive beauty this year. Picture your silver and glassware on this fine background! 70x70 inches, hemmed, ready to use.

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We've a limited number of these fine sets, hemstitched all around—use them on refectory tables. A remarkable quality (you can tell by the sheen). White body, blue scroll border. 59x76-inch cloth; 6 matching napkins.

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The Worst in Twenty Years

NOT until days later did I read that it had been London's worst fog in twenty years. Then, quite naturally, I felt more than ever proud of my little adventure. Fogs I had met frequently in fiction and in drama—for instance, in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Dawn of a Tomorrow"; in at least one of Mr. Galsworthy's short stories; in "The Masquerader," where fog is ingeniously made to lend plausibility to a confusion of personal resemblance. But this was my fog, and disconcertingly actual.

* * *

LITTLE OF IT had I envisaged that long, solitary Sunday afternoon. It was so dark, I remember, that the curtains were drawn and the lamps made golden pools amid the shadows of my sitting-room. Sounds were all subdued: only occasionally that dull, deliberate clop-clop of hooves over wooden pavements, occasionally the timid, wheezy, almost apologetic voice of a motor horn. Otherwise, a smouldering coal fire, tea and muffins, several blue bowls of bronze chrysanthemums, a book of memoirs—Ellen Terry's, I think—these had sufficed; these had comprised my world, the only one I needed or desired just then.

* * *

FOG? OH, I WAS NOT ignorant of the atmospheric potentialities of a London November. Had I not tramped evening after evening, through the dusk, along the dream-ridden streets of Mayfair? Whenever my face had been set toward the west and the broad spaces of Hyde Park, I had seen that stealthy encroachment of a mysterious smoky-blue mist: now it had crossed Park Lane, now it had engulfed the red pillar box in the distance, now caused a nursemaid and her charge to scurry faster in the direction of a white Georgian porch; now it had reached me and chilled me a little, but delighted me, too, because of its exquisite blue, veiled depths. But that was not literally fog at all—not in the derogatory sense. And, too, there had been a Lord Mayor's Day, when I had stood patiently in a thick, dank green fog to watch the procession—tottering gilt coach, shining braid on uniforms, marching ranks and all. Afterward I had wandered along Cheapside and finally into High Holborn, seeking a bus with an empty place for me. When finally I found a taxi and reached my own rooms, it was with an annoying sting in my throat and nostrils, with a wretched smudginess as to gloves and scarf and cheeks. Oh, yes, I knew something of fogs.

* * *

YET THIS ONE was different, though I never suspected it until I put on my outdoor things. I knew no reason why I should not keep an engagement with a friend who lived only a short distance away—along to the end of Curzon Street, through that delicious passage which ran between the gardens of Devonshire and Lansdowne Houses, where an old soldier with a red muffler used to sweep the dry leaves into neat drifts and so spoil my scuffling, up Hay Hill and into Dover Street. I knew the way perfectly—I could have gone there blindfolded, I told myself. But Burton, the discreet, his hand on the brass doorknob, allowed himself one puzzled glance as he opened the door. Before me was simply a solid wall of gray fog. I looked into Burton's disapproving eyes, and I did flinch for a moment, then cautiously I felt for the steps. People in Edgar Wallace mystery stories, characters in plays and novels, even real men and women in buses and cabs and on foot—they went about their ordinary affairs in fogs. Then why not I?

* * *

IT WAS WELL WORTH the trial, anyhow. I was safely on the sidewalk now and moved slowly toward the corner, steering by the basement railings. Suddenly, someone loomed up before me and stopped just in time, with a muttered apology. I went on and was cheered presently by the nearness of a street lamp, burning in a faint halo.

"Don't be a coward," I kept on telling myself. "You have wondered what a really bad London fog is like. Well, now you know. This is your chance." I resolved to go at least as far as the post office. To reach that I had to cross two streets, though the distance was negligible.

I went to that post office through sheer determination, and never have I taken greater satisfaction in the act of dropping several quite ordinary letters into an ordinary slot. Going back again, I shuddered a little, I admit. I felt myself alone in all London. Though I did encounter a few fellow pedestrians, I could not see them approaching and I lost them again directly we had recovered our poise and started on. Now and again someone would cough or laugh or call, by which sound he seemed to be signaling from another planet.

* * *

TRAVEL AGENTS AND experienced travelers caution one never to go to England except in spring or summer. There seems to be no one bold enough to rise up and dispute the point with them. So then I do. I am not content to go to England, to know my London, only when all is green and smiling, decked with flower boxes and fresh paint. I recommend everyone to experiment with a London November: to invent devices whereby even a pampered American may keep reasonably warm, to walk about the streets with that enchanting blue mist for companion, to buy tawny chrysanthemums from stalls which loom in unexpected corners. And, if there should come one day a fog which is the worst in twenty years—why, then, let the visitors make its acquaintance. How else can they know when Mrs. Burnett, when Edgar Wallace, and Mr. Galsworthy are telling the truth?

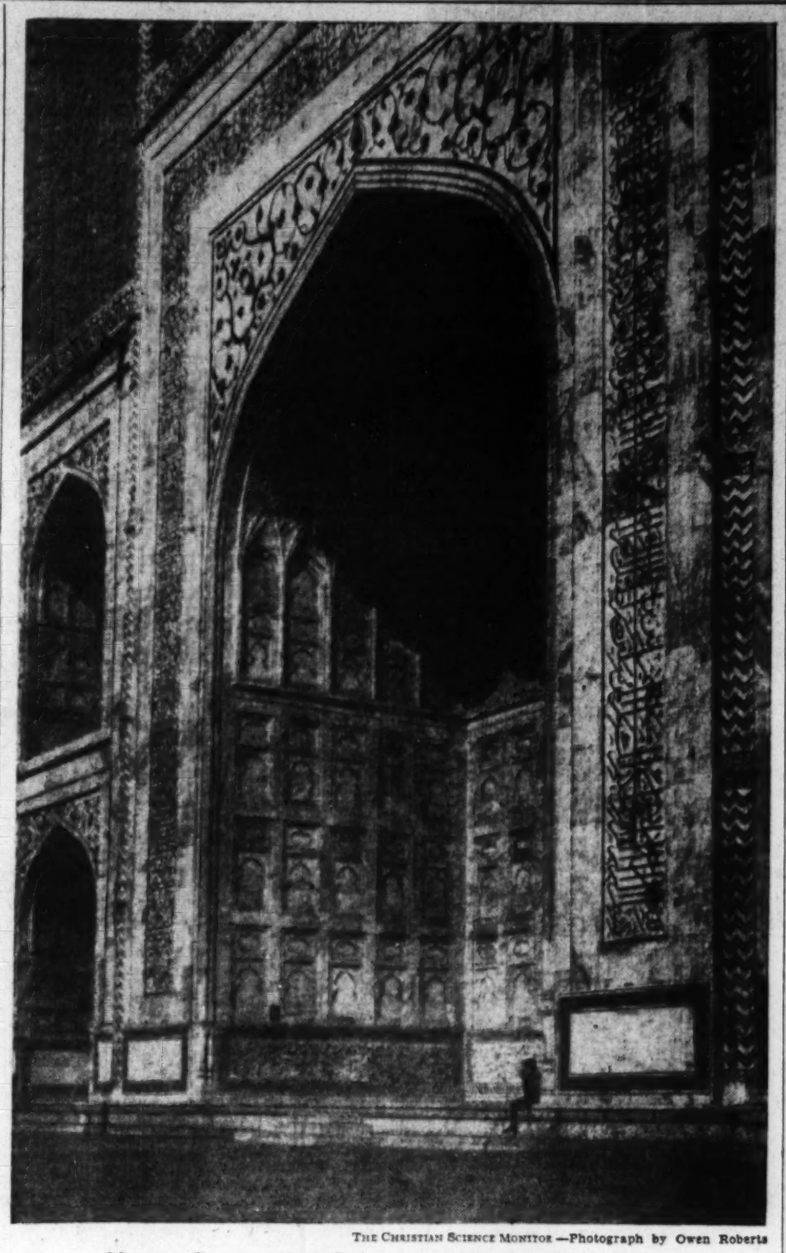
MARGARET WILLIAMSON.

Navajo Rain Song

AN OLD woman sits weaving
At her loom
High upon the hillsides;
I have not seen her face
But I have watched her thin fingers
Moving in the starlight
And heard the little singing sound
Her shuttle makes.

One day the people will run
From their hogans, crying:
"See where the rainbow has fallen
Upon the hills.
Look where the trail of beauty
Crosses our fields."

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —Photograph by Owen Roberts

MOGHUL GLORY: *Main Entrance to the Taj Mahal at Agra*

The Hill and the Trunk Key

IN SIZE it wasn't much of a hill, though it mounted higher than its neighboring slopes. It bore no relation, not even that of a foothill, to the Blue Ridge Range one could see in the distance to the north. But it made up nicely for that. In the spring, when I first saw it, its trees formed a patchwork of every conceivable shade of green, tied with the lavender-rose of the Judas trees. Soft gray-green next to dark-blue green, yellow-green adjacent to sage, it lay a merry, debonair, little hill off there a mile or so, not a bit humble because of its size. Later, it wove itself unobtrusively into one tweed-like green and, rolling gently up into the blue summer sky, looked fresh and cool, as did nothing else under the hot Virginia sun. In the autumn its foliage waved us a gay good-by: orange, red, purple, gold, the hill flaunted its climax of color.

There was about this hill, despite its size and tricks of color, an inexplicable dignity. I watched it for hours at a time from the porch outside my hotel room. French windows opened toward it. So, when I woke in the morning I could see it, gauzed in mist; and at night, sometimes, I saw its friendly dark shape in the moonlight. Never did I turn my eyes to it that I didn't feel refreshed. Even its spring merriness and its autumn gaudiness radiated peace. It was like those rare people we all know, who are enchanting in their change of moods because underneath we feel substance, integrity, steadfastness.

* * *

UNTIL THE EPISODE of the trunk key, I felt the hill had particular significance for me alone. Perhaps because my room faced directly toward it; perhaps because I had spent many lazy hours gazing at it, it had more meaning for me than for the other guests at the hotel. In conversations in the dining-room people often said: "Aren't the hills lovely today?" But I never saw more than casual glances directed toward my hill.

On the day of my departure, I went in the late afternoon to my room to pack. There were new occupants in the room next door. I heard the thud of suit cases dropped on the floor; the porter rolling trunks up the hall; voices muffled by walls. I was barely conscious of the activity until the porch door of the next room opened, and then voices were close. A note of humorous, but irritated chagrin startled me to attention.

"Helen, what *am* I going to do? I've left my trunk key at home. Am I not the biggest dunce? Everything I need to wear for dinner is in that trunk. I won't be able to get it open for days!"

* * *

THE GENTLE VOICE of the companion was low. She comforted, I m sure, but the flustered wailings continued. I remember feeling mildly sympathetic, as I sat down to take my farewell of the scene I knew I should miss. I didn't walk out to the porch, for I heard steps and realized that one of my neighbors was on her way out to look at the view. One glance assured me it was the woman whose trunk key was at home. Her posture cried aloud annoyance and disturbance. She walked to the railing, clutched it tensely with one hand, the fingers of her other hand moving irritably. Am I to be blamed for my curiosity? I watched. I saw her glance down at the hotel gardens, turn her head from left to right, gazing about abstractedly. Soon she raised her head, and then I knew her attention was focused on my hill.

Its colors mellowed to gold and rose by the light of the setting sun, the hill stood out from its sky background of gray-blue clouds, a symmetrical, generous mound of beauty. After a moment, I saw the woman's fingers relax. Her hand on the railing loosened. Her shoulders dropped, and she looked entirely peaceful. I silently, but gladly, gave her my hill. She turned and walked cheerfully into her room. I heard a calm voice say: "I must call the office. They'll probably send someone to open my trunk this evening. It doesn't matter in the least, of course, what I wear to dinner."

C. C. R.

The Mirador

THE Mirador, or stone-built "lookout," stood like a hollow shell on the coast about a mile from our Majorcan village. To reach it one had to leave the road at its highest point and scramble through two hundred yards of brushwood. For this reason the Mirador was inaccessible to the rarely moving villager and a haven to us. In height and silence and purity of air, it was like an eyrie. The very wind, even on sunless days, seemed to have the fresh lighted quality of yellow paint.

The slopes behind the Mirador were thick with cones that the firs had dropped, wild thyme, rosemary, and a hundred hard, bright flowers that we had never seen before. One was like a mauve poppy, I remember, another was yellow and fluted. There were orchids unknown to us, wild aubretia, the white, bell-like garlic flower, mint, and the futuristically lined cactus plantations. To sit in this fortress-like place, on a still, hot afternoon, was to breathe burned spice and salt.

The coast, hidden on one side by a promontory, stretched on the other side for twenty miles; cliff after cliff, wing after wing, till at last it ended in the shadowy semblance of a broken tooth. The rocks of these cliffs were red. Not with redness borrowed from the light of sunrise or sunset, though, indeed, at these times they shone more fiercely with a ruby glow, but red with the earth itself. And the sea, as though not to be outdone in depth of color, burbled around the feet of the cliffs in a brightness of surf and jelly green.

Here we would sit on windy days and quiet days, bright days and gray days, stormy days and summery days. Here we would watch the wind clouds, dripping over the sky's arch to their resting place on the mountain peaks behind us. Here we would see those peaks, snow-draped, in the sun against the blue, like a fantastic post card. Here we would watch the fishing boats, sliding over what appeared to be a pool of dew. We could see, quite clearly, the coast painted on the water in all its line and color. We could discern, too, the pink and blue stones on the beach. Goats would hurry up and down the precipice and gulls come screaming past. A tinkling noise, a jingling in the adjacent hollow, would herald the arrival of a flock of sheep. A woodman would go past, leading a mule whose panniers were filled with cones and logs.

So many hours did we spend in the Mirador that, looking back now, we seem to have sat from dawn to dusk watching the light spill and break over the wide fan of the sea. As though we had seen the light sunshine grow heavy and hot, then thick and warm and mellow as arbutus honey. As though we had felt the coolness come and the plants impart the last of their day's supply of scent to the fading heat. And the remembrance of one night walk gives us an end to this patchwork day. It gives us moonlight so vivid that it seemed to shine from under the water and fit the mountains like a skin, and we could discern colors by its rays.

H. E. M. W.

Cycle

THE old white town
Slumbers beneath elms,
Raising a Bulfinch spire
Over the green,
Has given as hostage
Its youth to the cities;
And the ranks of the elders
Are thinner each Spring.
But the town keeps its counsel
Behind shutters and fanlights,
Secure in the knowledge
That some will return;
Drawn back by heritage,
Held by charm.
Old houses will waken,
Child voices will rise
On chimney smoke.

MARION BROWNELL.

THE visitor to the Taj by daylight should endeavor to see it again in the soft light of a full moon. It assumes then an elusive beauty which far surpasses any impressions gained by day.

This photograph represents a somewhat unusual view of the main entrance to the Taj. Mr. Owen Roberts was an amateur photographer with a marked ability for "seeing" a good picture before "taking" one. In the course of his travels, he built up a private collection of photographs which his family now treasure for the beauty of its varied contents.

No matter how short the time at his disposal or how pressing his business, no visitor to India will, if he can help it, leave out of his itinerary the historic city of Agra, famous for its many fine examples of Moghul architecture, but especially for the Taj Mahal.

Exquisite in every detail, this lovely mausoleum was begun in the year 1632 by command of the Emperor Shah Jehan, in memory of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal, after one of whose titles, Taj Mahal, meaning Crown of the Palace, it takes its name. The Taj took some 17 years to build. Its conception is popularly attributed to one Ustad Isa, variously described as a Byzantine Turk and a Persian from Shiraz.

It is said that, in addition to the labor of thousands of slaves who were employed on its construction, the Taj also embodies the work of skilled artificers who were brought to Agra from all over Asia. Their art was expressed in arabesques, scrolls of religious quotations, and frets executed in precious stones inlaid in the pure white marble. This delicate artistry has been acclaimed by experts to be the most beautiful style of ornament ever adopted in architecture.

Meetings With Henry James

WHEN we first met I was still struck dumb in the presence of greatness, and I had never doubted that Henry James was great, though how great I could not guess till I came to know the man as well as I did his books. The encounter took place at the house of Edward Boit, the brilliant water-colour painter whose talent Sargent so much admired. Boit and his wife, both Bostonians, and old friends of my husband's, had lived for many years in Paris, and it was there that one day they asked us to dine with Henry James. I could hardly believe that such a privilege could befall me, and I could think of only one way of deserving it—to put on my newest Doucet dress, and try to look my prettiest! I was probably not more than twenty-five, those were the principles in which I had been brought up, and it would never have occurred to me that I had anything but my youth, and my pretty frock, to commend me to the man whose shoe-strings I thought myself unworthy to unloose. I can see the dress still—and it was pretty; a tea-rose pink, embroidered with iridescent beads. But, alas, it neither gave me the courage to speak, nor attracted the attention of the great man. The evening was a failure, and I went home humbled and discouraged.

A year or two later, in Venice (probably in 1889 or 1890), the same opportunity came my way. . . . Once more I thought: How can I make myself pretty enough for him to notice me? Well—this time I had a new hat; a beautiful new hat! I was almost sure it was becoming, and I felt that if he would only tell me so I might at last pluck up courage to blurt out my admiration for "Daisy Miller" and "The Portrait of a Lady." But he noticed neither the hat nor its wearer—and the second of our meetings fell as flat as the first. When I spoke to him of them years afterward he owned that he could not even remember having seen me on either occasion! And as for the date of the meeting which finally drew us together without hesitations or preliminaries, we could neither of us ever recall when or where that happened. All we knew was that suddenly it was as if we had always been friends, and were to go on being (as he wrote to me in February, 1910) "more and more never apart."

The explanation, of course, was that in the interval I had found myself, and was no longer afraid to talk to Henry James of the things we both cared about; while he, always so helpful and hospitable to younger writers, at once used his magic faculty of drawing out his interlocutor's inmost self. Perhaps it was our common sense of fun that first brought about our understanding. The real marriage of true minds is for any two people to possess a sense of humour or irony pitched in exactly the same key, so that their joint glances at any subject cross like interarching search-lights. I have had good friends between whom and myself that bond was lacking, but they were never really intimate friends; and in that sense Henry James was perhaps the most intimate friend I ever had, though in many ways we were so different.—EDITH WHARTON, in "A Backward Glance." (New York and London: D. Appleton-Century.)

Foam Laces

THE ship is a weaver,
She's weaving white lace on the blue loom—
the sea.
Her keel is the shuttle,
It slides through the warp and the woof of
the waves.

The silk is the wind's gift,
It captures the skeins as they float on the
sea
And tosses, and shakes them,
And loosens, and winds them across the
blue loom.

With soft, netted fringes
The lace is outspread like a delicate shawl.
Or gathered, and banded
With tissues of silver adrift from the moon.

GRACE M. FRANCK.

Full Fruitage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN harvest arrives and the countryside is filled with widespread signs of it, what a beautiful sight the full fruitage of the fields and orchards presents! Nature seems to say to those with ears to hear, No lack! With all of this clear evidence before us, what a mockery that lack should appear to be real and mankind in want! Assuredly it is not God's plan that anyone should lack any good thing.

Man was created to bear witness to God. "Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord." Is it honest for men to bear witness to what seems to be a power apart from God? Is it logical to suppose that God, who made man His witness, would fail to supply him with abundant good? Is it possible that God would permit any of His witnesses to fail for lack of ability or capacity?

Many an honest heart has tried to reconcile the difference between the man created to bear witness to God and so-called mortal man, who is "of the earth, earthy," ungodlike. Christian Science clearly explains this difference and teaches men how to bear witness to God, good. Through the true understanding of God and a correct acknowledgment of man's spiritual nature as presented by Christian Science, mortals learn about God, ever present, abundant good, and thus are better able to bring good into personal experience with fruitage.

Mrs. Eddy writes in her textbook on Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 348, 349): "I have never supposed the world would immediately witness the full fruitage of Christian Science, or that sin, disease, and death would not be believed for an indefinite time; but this I do aver, that, as a result of teaching Christian Science, ethics and temperance have received an impulse, health has been restored, and longevity increased. If such are the present fruits, what will the harvest be, when this Science is more generally understood?"

Mary Baker Eddy's clear understanding of God's abundant presence has brought rich fruitage that is spreading throughout the civilized world, freeing mankind from limitations, —physical, mental, and financial. Testimonies given in Christian Science churches all over the world, and those printed in the official organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, weekly, monthly, and quarterly, tell briefly about some of the fruitage which Christian Science is bringing to mankind.

Full fruitage! Fervently every honest heart desires a full measure of good—of health, happiness, success. When this is only partially attained, disappointment, resentment, bitterness would make one cry out and dwell upon defeat, instead of rejoicing over the partial success. Sometimes one stops gathering too soon. And there are times when either too close a perspective or a far-away look dims one's vision. When one's fruitage seems not to be of proper quality or quantity, let gratitude fill the heart. Being grateful for one's present blessings brings greater appreciation of their worth. Many times our harvest is fuller than it appears, and it needs only to be recognized and more fully accepted. Mrs. Eddy asks (*ibid.*, p. 3), "Are we really grateful for the good already received?" "Then," she replies, "we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more."

If one will watch honestly, he will discover that lack is always a mistaken concept about something real, a lack of the true concept of God. Just so with limitation. So-called mortal mind argues that God is not everywhere, thereby assuming to limit good. Whenever one holds his thought to God in his plans, his anticipations, that one is preparing for abundant proofs of the divine presence and goodness. Never to forget that one's real purpose is to bear witness to God's goodness is never to lack the fruitage that comes from such witness bearing, "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land."

Each person who learns to value his true selfhood as God's idea receives a new view of all things. Each day is not a day in which to grumble or grieve, but a day to use in glorifying God. He learns that, no matter what personal sense would like to do or not to do, he, in realty, is not a creature of the flesh; he is in truth a child of God and, like the master Metaphysician, Jesus the Christ, he too must be about his Father's business.

Humbly to bring all the tithes into the storehouse through honest recognition and admission of one's obligation and duty to God, to remember this tithe-bearing and joyfully consider the bringing of these mental tithes a privilege, as well as something we owe to God, is to find open "the windows of heaven." Truly, there is not room enough to receive the blessing which comes as one discerns man's blessed unity with God, good. And to be conscious of God's ever-presence and His infinitude of good is to behold the full fruitage which God has already bestowed on man. How glorious it is to know that mortals can bear witness to God's goodness here and now by thinking, acting, and living in a Godlike manner!

The Arch-Architect

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN has in the last one hundred and fifty years become a symbol. He is, with the public, at least, the type-architect or, if you prefer, the arch-architect, the perfect norm, like the silver yardstick at Washington, by which other architects through the ages can be measured up or down. He is a godsend to the studious public, who, overwhelmed with the task of learning a myriad names of painters and sculptors, rests content with the name of one architect. Architects are perhaps a bit apathetic over the fame of Wren; some are half inclined to think that his fame rests on the publicity of his glorious epitaph: *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*, but they have never been able to substitute a better—not Michelangelo, whose architecture dims in the light of his sculpture; not Phidias, who seems to be more the creature than the creator of the Parthenon; nor Brunelleschi; nor Bramante; nor any modern, though there are several the cost of whose work in a single year far exceeds that of all the buildings built by Wren in his lifetime. Only if it could be discovered that the cathedrals of Chartres, Amiens, Paris and Rheims, or any three, or any two, of them were the work of one man and his name known, could Sir Christopher Wren be toppled from his pedestal. Wren's fame and position are somewhat similar to those of Dr. Samuel Johnson. Each was proclaimed and lauded in his time as the arbiter of his art, and succeeding generations have found it convenient and amusing to continue the tradition, and, in order to justify themselves, have raised the pedestal higher and higher. . . .

Although Sir Christopher Wren lived but nine years in the reign of the first of the Georges, and although the Hanoverian was the only one of all his sovereigns to slight the great architect, yet the name Georgian, in a general sense, best describes, for an American, at least, the style of Wren. This is partly owing to his powerful influence on his successors through the reign of at least three Georges, and also because our own beloved Colonial, which, within certain limits, we also call Georgian, is based largely on his work. Like the beds in which Washington slept, so the churches that Wren is said to have designed are multitudinous in the Colonial states.

So much we have said of the achievements of Wren that there is little space left for an analysis of his work. Perhaps something can be stated in a paragraph. He accepted the Roman Classic style as the only true style. With this as his tool, he wrought buildings that were an honest and fervid expression of his genius; a genius which, besides the basic ingredients of courage, industry, and originality, combined in extraordinary degree the intellect of the natural philosopher, the building sense of the engineer, the common sense of the business man, and the soul of the artist. —From "The Story of England's Architecture," by THOMAS E. TALLMADGE. (New York: Norton.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Some Specialties Move Forward Substantially in Market

Commodity a Money Mark

Slightly Better Demand Appears For Securities

Rails, Industrials and Oils Conspicuous in Upturn

By Forrest Price

Selective buying was responsible for higher prices for some stocks today.

Particularly the oil issues.

However, the market was a tame affair. Only 400,000 shares changed hands.

Shooting up gasoline prices, and in some sections of the country higher prices for fuel oil were the cause for ascending oil stocks today. The oil industry long has been endeavoring to stabilize the market, and the indications are that good progress is being made in that direction.

Union Oil of California, Amerada, Seaboard, Standard of California and Standard of New Jersey made the holders of these stocks glad they bought them. They made gains of a fraction to 2 points.

Quite an aggregation of issues were enabled to show gains of a point or more before easing off. United Fruit was up 2½ at one time.

There were a few soft spots. Noranda Mines, Wilson preferred, Penick & Ford, McCrory preferred and Maytag first preferred were down a point to 2 points or so.

Traders were unable to work up much interest in bonds. The U. S. Governments were rather heavy as a rule, and some displayed moderate activity. There was light trading in the corporate loans. Some made gains ranging from a fraction to a point. A few were slightly lower.

Commodities, as a rule, were barely steady. Wheat at Chicago was under the depressing influence of foreign markets and was heavy most of the day. Corn and oats were firm.

In view of the sizable deficit for third quarter just reported by the United States Steel Corporation it is heartening to know that steel mill operations are now increasing. Iron Age estimates current output at 26 per cent of capacity, a gain of 1½ per cent over last week.

Greater demand by the automobile industry is partly responsible for the stepping up of the steel trade. Since it is usual at this season for a slackening in demand for steel because consumers like to keep inventories low as the end of the year approaches it is apparent that the buying has been of an urgent sort.

Both the Iron Age and the magazine Steel predict a broadening of the steel demand in the next few weeks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Stocks moved forward at a halting gait today while other financial markets side-stepped indecisively.

With the general news spotty, and speculative impulses almost dormant, trading in equities was extremely dull. Selective buying, however, enabled a number of issues to give a fairly good account of themselves.

Among the oil shares, Amerada got up 2 points, and gainers of fractions to a point included Standards of New Jersey and California, Seaboard and Union of California. Gillette common firmed slightly and the preferred was up a point, both at new highs for the year. At the same time Noranda Mines declined 2 to a new 1933 low.

United Fruit advanced 2, and Eastman Kodak, du Pont, and Spiegel-May-Stern improved a point each. Baldwin preferred also recovered a point.

Some Small Gains

Small gains were shown by U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can, Consolidated Gas, General Motors, du Pont, Chrysler, Johns-Manville, National Distillers, New York Central, Santa Fe and Pullman. There was little interest in the utilities.

The announcement of President Roosevelt at his press conference that the 5 per cent cut in government salaries would be restored in the next budget because an advance in the cost of living would justify such action did not create any particular market stir. The President's statement that he also expected an increase in values, simultaneously, would lessen the difficulty of paying debts, apparently was interpreted as only mildly bullish.

Bond Market Uneven

The bond market continued to display an uneven price range today with trading interest at low ebb.

Some of the U. S. Government issues were rather actively traded at slightly lower levels. The largest dealings were in Home Owners Loan 4s, which sold down to 98.14, then came back to 98.19 for a net loss of 3-32ds of a point. A heavy volume was done in this issue yesterday and while the privilege of exchanging them for the fully guaranteed 3s has expired, dealers attributed the unusual activity to switching from some of the low-yield federals to the Home Loan 4s.

Treasury loans were mostly a shade lower, and fairly substantial trades were recorded in the 3s and 3¼s. Federal Farm Mortgage 3¼s eased 7-32ds to 100.30.

Prices were mixed in the corporate division, and transactions were unusually light. There were small gains in American Smelting 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Phillips Petroleum 5½s. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s moved up ¾, and Nickel Plate 4½s improved a point.

Issues like Santa Fe 4s, Canadian Pacific debentures, Goodyear 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s sold moderately below the previous finals.

Business in foreign obligations was light, and prices were irregular.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 29 was: Receipts $12,054,210, expenditures $27,585,903, balance $1,807,763,835, customs receipts for the month $28,966,711. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $1,203,449,135, expenditures $2,141,468,372 (including $1,102,688,250 of emergency expenditures), excess of expenditures $939,019,418, gold assets $7,998,673,170.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 31	Last Oct. 30
11⅞	6		Adams Express	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	100	29½	29½	29½	29¾
11⅝	6¾		Addressograph	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
7⅝	3½		Advance-Rumely	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
9⅜	4⅞	.80	Affiliated Prod	400	5½	5½	5½	5
107	91¾	3f	Air Reduction	600	104	103¾	103⅝	103
3⅜	1½		Airway Elec App	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
23½	16⅜	.80f	Alaska-Juneau	900	17⅞	17¾	17⅝	17¾
5¼	1½		Alleghany Corp	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
16⅛	8⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
160¾	118½	.6	Allied Chem	400	128½	127	127	
23¾	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	400	12¾	12¼	12¼	12⅜
7¾	2⅛		Amal Leather	100	3	3	3	3
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	700	42½	41	41	40½
25¼	11½		Am Bank Note	300	12½	12¼	12¼	
13½	7		Am Crystal Sugar	100	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
72⅞	46½		Amn Crys Sug pf	70	55½	55¼	55¼	55½
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	24	24	24	24½
107⅜	90¼	4	Am Can	600	101	100¼	100⅝	100¼
65½	46¼	3f	Am Chicle	200	64½	64¼	64½	64⅝
35½	22	3	Am Coal	30	26	26	26	
62½	20¾		Am Com Alcohol	100	26½	26½	26½	
8	1¼		Am Encaustic T	300	2¼	1⅞	2¼	1½
13⅜	4½		Am & For Pow	500	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¼
30	13¼		Am & For Pow pf	100	15	15	15	
25	11½		Am & For Pow 6	100	13	13	13	
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	13	13	13	
10	3¼		Am Ice	100	3½	3½	3½	
11	4¾		Am International	200	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅜
38¾	14½		Am Locomotive	200	15½	15¼	15½	16
74⅝	35½		Am Loco pf	100	39½	39½	39½	
10¼	3¼		Am Mach & Met	200	8½	8¼	8¼	
27⅝	14½		Am Metal	400	14⅝	14½	14½	14½
12¼	3¾		Am Power & Lt	900	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4½
26¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	12¼	12	12	12
17⅜	10¼		Am Radiator	4100	14¼	14	14½	14
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	500	17	16⅝	16⅝	16½
7⅜	2⅛		Am Seating	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅜	1⅜		Am Ship & Com	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
51¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	1800	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	34¾
81	59¼	2	Am Steel F pf	170	70¼	70	70	71
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
121¾	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	500	119	118⅝	118⅝	
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2200	110¼	109⅞	110⅛	109⅝
27⅝	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	400	15¼	15	15¼	15
17⅛	7		Am Woolen	400	8¼	7¾	7¾	7¾
4¼	1		Am Writ Pap	200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
17¾	10		Anaconda Cop	1400	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10½
13⅞	9¼		Anaconda Wire	100	10	10	10	10
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	99½	99½	99½	98½
99	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	200	97¾	97¾	97¾	97½
6¾	3¼		Armour Ill A	1200	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
67	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf N	400	65	64¾	64¾	64½
8⅜	3		Arnold Constable	1100	6¼	5¾	6¼	5½
18¼	7¼		Asso Dry Goods	200	10¾	10⅜	10¾	10¾
73¾	45¼	7b	Atchison T&SF	2400	51¾	51⅜	51¾	51½
54¼	24½		Atl Coast Line	1600	28¾	28¼	28¼	28½
16	5		Atl Gulf W I	10	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	600	24	23⅞	23⅞	23¾
103¾	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	103¾	103¾	103¾	
57⅜	16½		Auburn Auto	800	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	23¼
10¾	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	400	3⅜	3¾	3⅞	3⅞

—B—

16	4½		Baldwin Loco	5300	5½	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
64¾	16¼		Baldwin Loco pf	900	20	18¾	18¾	18½
34½	13¼		Balt & Ohio	1000	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15⅜
6½	2¼		Barker Bros	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
10	5⅞		Barnsdall A	800	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
19¾	10¼		Beatrice Cream	400	17	17	17	17
127	95½	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	107	106¾	106¾	107½
23⅞	9¾		Bendix Aviation	400	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11¾
19¼	12¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	15	15	15	14⅞
38½	26	1½b	Best & Co	400	35½	35½	35½	35½
49½	24⅛		Bethlehem Steel	3300	25⅝	24⅞	25	24⅞
82	55		Beth Steel pf	300	55¼	55	55¼	55⅞
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	30	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
10¼	6¾		Boeing Airplane	400	7⅛	7	7	7¼
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	52½	52¼	52¼	52½
91	76	4f	Bon Ami A	40	90	90	90	90
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	700	23	24½	24½	24⅞
28⅜	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	600	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23⅜
19⅜	12	1f	Briggs Mfg	500	17¼	17	17¼	16⅞
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	400	38	37½	37½	37¼
58¼	38	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
125	118¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	20	123¾	123¾	123¾	
14½	6		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7	7	7	7¼
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	200	4	4	4	4
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	60	21	20½	20½	20½
5⅜	2		Budd Wheel	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
15½	5⅞		Bullard	700	9½	9⅛	9¼	
19⅜	10½	.40f	Burroughs Add	800	14½	14⅜	14½	14⅜
3¼	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4¾	1½		Butterick	400	1½	1½	1½	1½

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	900	37¾	37¼	37½	37¾
1¼	½		Callahan Z & L	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6⅜	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	500	3	2⅞	3	3
15⅞	6		Campbell Wy&C	200	7⅛	7	7⅛	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
18¼	11⅞		Canadian Pacific	1800	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
8b	7¼	4	Caro Clinch & O	10	82	82	82	
86¾	35		Case Thresh	1400	46½	45	45¾	45
84½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	60	74	73	74	72½
33⅜	23	1f	Caterpillar Trac	2900	30⅜	30	30⅜	30
44⅞	17½		Celanese Corp	1900	26⅝	26¼	26⅛	25⅜
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	50	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
32½	23¾	1½	Central Aguirre	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	1100	37⅝	37	37	37⅛
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	900	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	38¼
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	900	42½	42¼	42½	42½
8	1⅜	h	Chi & E Il pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5½	2		Chi & Gt West	300	2	2	2	2
13¼	3⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	500	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
15	4½		Chi & N western	2200	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
8	2	h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2½
9⅜	3¼	h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
5⅛	2		City Stores A vtc	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	200	15	15	15	
16⅛	9⅜	.50f	Colgate-Palm-P	600	16	15⅞	15⅞	
95	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	500	97½	96¾	97½	96½
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
9	5		Colonial Bea Oil	20	6½	6½	6½	
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	6200	34½	33¾	33⅞	34
2⅛	½		City Stores	800	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
8¾	3⅜		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
19¼	6⅞		Columbia Gas	1400	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	66	66	66	
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B		30	59	57½	59
99⅜	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	400	35	34½	35	34½
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	200	66¼	66¼	66¼	66
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	700	29⅜	29¼	29¼	29⅜
107	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	105	105	105	
30	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	29¼	29¼	29¼	
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	51⅞	50	51⅛	50
110¼	61	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	600	109	109	109	
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2400	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18⅜
3¾	1¼		Comwlth & So	3300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	31	31	31	31
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	600	29¾	29	29¾	29¼
5¾	1⅝		Consol Film Ind	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	3500	26¼	25⅝	26	25⅞
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	86½	85½	86	85⅝
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	1700	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
6¾	2⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3	3	3	3
2⅛	½		Consol Textile	600	¾	¾	¾	
5⅜	2⅜		Container B	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅜	⅞		Cont Baking B	600	1	1	1	1
88¼	56⅞	2.40	Cont Can	1400	57½	56¾	57	57
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	31	30¾	31	31
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	1400	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16½
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	10	44¼	44¼	44¼	43¾
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1100	63¾	62¾	63½	62¼
9⅞	3⅝		Coty	600	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32½	32½	32½	32⅜
17½	8		Crosley Radio	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	1200	24½	23⅞	24¼	23½
6⅝	3⅝		Crown Zellerback	600	4	3¾	3¾	
3⅛	1		Cuba Co	600	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
10½	3¼		Cuba Ry pf	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
52⅝	37	2½	Curtis Packing	400	47¾	47¾	47¾	47½
5¼	2¼		Curtiss-Wright	3900	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	900	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾

—D—

8⅛	6	.20b	Davega St	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
34⅞	10⅛		Deere & Co	700	18	17¾	17⅞	17⅞
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	500	14⅛	13¾	13¾	14⅛
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	200	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17¾
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	500	24½	24¼	24½	
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	600	31	30⅜	31	
46¾	32	2f	Dome Mines	700	39½	38¾	38⅛	38⅝
23	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
28½	14¼		Douglas A	900	17	16¼	16¾	16¾
23	14	1	Duplan Silk	200	13½	13½	13½	
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	800	92⅜	91¼	92	91¼
127	115	6	du Pont deb	400	126	125½	125½	
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	105½	105½	105½	

—E—

12¾	4⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	300	5¼	5	5	5¼
106⅜	79	3	Eastman Kodak	700	105½	104¼	105½	103¾
31⅜	15		Elec Auto-Lite	1200	23½	23	23	22⅜
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	250	99½	99½	99½	99½
7½	3		Elec Boat	300	4	4	4	4
9⅜	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
52	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	40¾	40½	40¾	40⅝
23½	10⅛		Engineers P S 5pf	100	19	19	19	
25½	13		Engineers PS 6pf	400	21	20¾	21	20½
24½	11		Engineers PS ww	300	20	19½	20	19½
10⅜	5	1	Equitable Off Bld	300	5⅛	5	5	
24⅞	9⅜		Erie RR	200	12	11½	11½	11¾
28¼	14⅞		Erie RR 1pf	100	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	300	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
27¼	9		Evans Products	400	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	16

—F—

31	20	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	21½	21	21	
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	30½	30½	30½	30¾
25¼	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	800	13½	13⅛	13½	13½
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	79½	79½	79½	
40¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	100	63½	63½	63½	64
25	15		Florsheim Shoe A	100	19	19	19	
21	10½		Food Mach	400	16½	16	16⅛	16¼
17¼	6¼		Foundation	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	1000	22¾	22½	22¾	22⅜
17½	8¼		Fox Film A	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	500	26¾	26½	26⅜	26¾
33½	14		Fuller pr pf	10	16½	16½	16½	

—G—

43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	200	34½	34½	34½	34½
23½	2		Gen Asphalt	500	15½	15	15½	15⅜
14⅜	6½	.65b	Gen Baking	200	7⅞	7	7⅞	7¾
10⅛	5		Gen Bronze	800	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	4300	18¼	17¾	17¾	17⅞
13⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	12½	12⅜	12½	12¼
36⅝	28	1.80	Gen Foods	800	32	31⅜	31⅝	32
1¾	½		Gen Gas & E A	400	⅝	½	⅝	½
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	600	59	57½	59	57½
42	24⅜	1f	Gen Motors	7500	29½	28⅞	29	28¾
104½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	103½	103⅛	103½	103
3⅝	1		Gen Realty	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
19½	10		Gen Refract ct	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1200	14	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
66¼	47	5	Gillette S R pf	500	67	66	67	66¾
104	83	7	Gildden ppf	10	104½	104½	104½	104¾
9½	3¾		Gobel (Adolf)	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
23	16	1.20	Gold Dust	400	18¼	18	18¼	16¼
120	96½	6	Gold Dust pf	200	113½	113½	113½	
18	8		Goodrich	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
41⅜	18½		Goodyear	1500	20⅝	20	20½	20
4½	1½		Graham Paige	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
13⅜	5½		Granby	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
8⅜	4		Grand Union	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
32½	12¼		Great Nor pf	600	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅞
15½	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	300	27	27	27	26¾
3½	¾		Guatanamo Sug	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

—H—

26¼	20½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	200	25	24½	25	
8¼	3½		Hahn Dept Sto	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
9¾	3½		Hall Printing	100	7¼	7	7¼	7½
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	98¾	98¾	98¾	
6¾	1¼		Hayes Body	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
96½	74	8	Hazel Atlas	100	79¼	79	79¼	80
125	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	123½	123½	123½	
6½	2⅝		Houdaille Her B	400	4⅜	4½	4⅝	4½
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	700	48¼	47½	47½	48
24½	6¼		Hudson Motor	400	8⅛	8¾	8⅞	8¾
7¼	1⅞		Hupp Motors	500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

—I—

38⅞	13⅝		Ill Central	800	16⅜	16	16	16¼
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	500	25¼	25	25¼	24¾
6⅞	3		Inspiration Cop	600	3	3	3	
4¼	2½	.10	Insuranshare Mr	100	4	4	4	4
15⅞	5½	h	Interboro Rap T	500	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅝
11¼	4		Interlake Iron	200	4½	4½	4½	
37¾	18⅜		Int Cement	400	21½	21½	21½	21
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	1800	32¾	32½	32½	33⅛
135⅜	110	7	Int Harvester pf	100	125¼	125½	125⅝	
9¼	3⅜		Int Hydroelec	800	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3⅜
39¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	3800	23⅜	23	23	23⅛
130	115¾	7	Int Nickel pf	100	127¼	127¼	127¼	
3½	1⅛		Int Pap&Pow B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅜	⅞		Int Pap&Pow C	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
24⅞	8½		Int Pap&P pf	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	
32	21	1½	Int Salt	300	30½	30⅜	30⅝	
17¾	7½		Int Tel & Tel	2100	9¼	9	9	9⅛
16⅜	3½		Interstate Dept S	600	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
10	5⅜		Intertype Corp	100	5¾	5⅜	5¾	
36⅜	24⅞	2	Island Crk Coal	300	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾

—J—

66⅜	39		Johns Manville	2600	48⅜	47⅜	48⅛	47⅜
118	101	7	Johns Man pf	20	117	117	117	116
77	45		Jones & L'lin pf	130	49¾	49¾	49¾	

—K—

4½	1¼		Kelly-Springfield	900	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
21¼	11⅝	.80	Kelvinator Corp	500	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
23⅛	16	.30b	Kennecott Cop	2900	17	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	1800	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛
111	101	7	Kresge pf	180	109	108¾	109	
33⅜	23¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	800	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	27½

—L—

63½	20		Laclede Gas StL	10	21¾	21¾	21

Commerce and Finance

Council Says Recovery Awaits Greater Foreign Trade

Business and Industry

Greater Foreign Trade Is Present Need, Says Council

Roper Declares That No Nation Can Expect to Sell Unless It Buys

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Recovery through expanding foreign trade is the goal toward which all countries must direct their national policies as the solution of their economic difficulties, is the keynote of the twenty-first national foreign trade council convention, as sounded by James A. Farrell, chairman of the council, at the opening session here this morning.

The importance of this conference, which will continue through Friday, is threefold. First, the Government is regarding it as a body advisory to the Administration on certain questions, and it will afford an opportunity for the views of prominent members of the Administration, including the Secretaries of State and Commerce, to be heard on the subject of foreign trade.

Secondly, the convention is providing an international forum in which delegations representing Canada, Europe, Latin America, Japan, China and the Philippines have an opportunity to participate in the discussions.

Third, in the words of Mr. Farrell, "Business men at home and abroad are intensely interested in the outcome of our deliberations as they look to this convention to express in unequivocal terms the conclusions of American business concerning the means to be adopted for the removal of obstructions to international trade coöperation which have changed so fundamentally the trade relationships between the nations and interrupted so seriously the natural flow of commodities."

Following Mr. Farrell's call to order, the Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of this city, spoke a few words of welcome. Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving Trust Company, was the session chairman.

Must Buy to Sell

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce in an address said that no nation can expect to sell goods unless it buys goods in return.

"The day has definitely passed when we may expect to unload our surplus products upon foreign countries without fair consideration of their needs and requirements," he stated. ". . . The policy of 'the good neighbor' in international trade implies a two-way process—in which the buyer and seller both benefit."

He also stressed that foreign trade should be viewed "on the basis of the broadest possible perspective," with consideration for the needs and tradition of the countries we deal with, and for the "exchange of social and educational values, as well as the exchange of goods."

"I believe the permanent solution of the farm problem rests to a considerable extent upon the revival of proper export demands for our agricultural products," he declared.

Mr. Roper showed that in the past quarter century, "we have had prosperous conditions in the United States only during those times when our foreign trade was flourishing. Employment has also reached its peak in this country during those periods when international commerce was at its height. Employment, conversely, has shrunk to the lowest levels during those periods when foreign trade has been the least."

Need Reciprocal Trade

Mr. Roper said that the consummation of reciprocal trade agreements was only the first step toward a successful foreign-trade program. "No matter how effective the mechanics of these trade agreements may be," he added, "they cannot have any permanent success unless good will, understanding and mutually friendly relations between the countries are constantly kept in mind and improved in every possible way."

In a discussion of the "Future of American Cotton," Joseph W. Evans, chairman of the Navigation and Canal Commissioners of Houston, Texas, proposed that the Government continue its payments to cotton farmers, but on the basis of an increased production instead of curtailment, as a means of regaining our supremacy in the world market.

Thomas H. Healy, assistant dean of Georgetown University school of foreign service, at the afternoon session, discussed basic international factors and their bearing on the outlook for our foreign trade.

"Every trader should realize," he declared, "that one of the most serious—if not the most serious—handicaps against world trade today is the fear of war and the protective measures that people take because of that fear.

Strive for Self-Sufficiency

"The nations of Europe are striving for economic self-sufficiency, as they all realize that victory in war frequently goes to those who are best prepared economically. They are trying by artificial means to remedy the defects of nature."

Professor Healy emphasized that the "beginning of sane internationalism is sane nationalism" and that "we can contribute most to world prosperity by first seeing that our own people become prosperous."

Other prominent speakers at today's sessions were W. Cameron Forbes, formerly Governor-General of the Philippines; C. G. Pfeiffer, president of the International Council of American Importers and Traders, Inc., and Dr. Neil Van Aken, formerly president of the Association of Secretaries of Chambers of Foreign Commerce in the U. S. A. Inc.

Three Factors Cause Clamor for Pensions

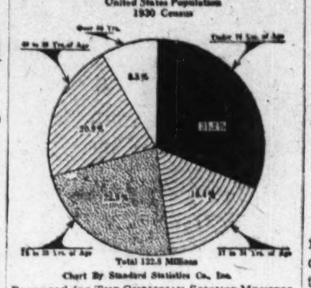

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.
Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEVERAL factors are responsible for the clamor for old-age pensions.

First, and most obvious, is the fact that there are now more old people in the country than ever before.

Restricted immigration, a declining birth rate, and an increase in the natural span of life to almost 60 years, or half again what it was 90 years ago, explain this rise.

In 1930, there were close to 7,000,000 persons over 65, an increase of 600 per cent in 50 years, as contrasted with a rise in total population of only 146 per cent.

Stock Exchange Seeks Good Will

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—As part of the effort to clear away misapprehensions and misunderstanding regarding the security business, Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, sent a letter yesterday to all members, partners, branch office managers and correspondents of the exchange, requesting that they coöperate by frankly writing to him the conditions in their locality and the "things which beget criticism and antagonism to our business."

"Will you give me these points of criticism and misinformation; also the attitude of your newspapers and what they find fault with?" he asks.

"If recovery is to be expedited," Mr. Whitney declares, "there must be a wider public knowledge concerning the securities markets and their economic functions. The exchange does not intend to indulge in propaganda or mere business boosting publicity. We shall present facts only."

He asks 12 specific questions regarding the attitude of customers, business friends, public men and the editorial position of the newspapers, but stresses that he wants the addressee's "own free and frank views and suggestions." His final question is: "What do you suggest that may bring about better understanding between the exchange and the public?"

Crisis of Gold Bloc Currencies Interests World

Another Movement of Metal From Europe to America in Sight

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The financial community is watching the development of the newest crisis of the gold bloc currencies for possible clues as to how soon and how securely major currencies, such as the British pound, can be refastened to gold.

The latest difficulties in the gold standard countries of Europe have depressed their currencies to the point where another movement of gold across the Atlantic seems ready to start—this time to New York from Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels.

The fall of the French or Belgian Governments would not necessarily signalize a victory for devaluation advocates in those countries, it is said here, but the inability of political forces to find a working agreement would open the way for larger budget deficits, financial troubles of all kinds and a wave of popular unrest.

It is admitted here that should the European gold currencies weather the present storm, another crisis would be but a matter of time. Such a series of tests appears necessary in order to determine the real strength of these units in the face of devaluation elsewhere.

In other words, one branch of opinion in Wall Street expects the eventual devaluation or breakdown of the remaining gold standard currencies and holds that only such a development could set the stage for an early reconstruction of the world's monetary system.

The alternative to devaluation of units still clinging to the old parities, it is argued, is a rapid and substantial rise in the general price level in other countries, more especially the United States and Great Britain. This is now believed to be out of the question.

The World's Business

The President Among the Bankers

IN HIS eagerly awaited speech before the American Bankers Association the President essayed an economic definition. He called it "a pretty good definition." "True wealth," he said, is not a static thing. It is a living thing made out of the disposition of men to create and to distribute the good things of life with rising standards of living. Wealth grows when men coöperate; but it stagnates in an atmosphere of misunderstanding and misrepresentation." On the basis of that definition the President made his appeal for the coöperation of the country's bankers in taking up the slack, now financed by incipiently socialistic agencies.

It is unfortunate that the definition is also a paradox. Otherwise there would have been no need for Mr. Roosevelt to make his little excursion into economic theory. Individual wealth does give the appearance of being static. And it is precisely because of this that to many people community wealth appears in the same light. But there is all the difference in the world between individual and community wealth. When a person amasses cash or property, he is deemed wealthy. Yet those things are apparently static. One may hear, for instance, that "So-and-so is worth $1,000,000." That is a static concept. Community wealth, however, is measured dynamically, in car loadings, in check payments, in steel production, in retail sales; in short, in business *activity*. Years ago I recall an economist who illustrated the point that the President was trying to make. "Individual and community wealth are as different as the bean on the shelf and the bean on the fork," he said. The bean is useful to the community only when it *moves* into consumption.

* * *

But community wealth is the determinant of individual wealth. Mr. Roosevelt was on safe ground in slurring over the distinction. There was never anything truer than that, if economic movements run down, the millionaire finds his static wealth shrink into worthless scraps of paper. One whole room in a Chicago club is papered with former evidences of individual wealth. Very static they look too!

People must, therefore, cooperate in order to actualize their individual wealth. How quickly this is forgotten is shown by the manner in which people "fly to cash" at the onset of a depression. Flying to idle cash is a sign that men and women have ceased to coöperate. One of the peculiarities of the depression in American experience was that the bankers joined in the flight. They hoarded along with other members of the community. It was called "getting into a liquid position." Loans were called in, new loans were refused. In the course of the three years 1930-1933, bank deposits—which care built upon loans—shrivelled by some $20,000,000,000. The quest for liquidity degenerated into competition to be liquid. By that very example the bankers did their part in promoting panic and further depression. Certainly the President addressed his remarks to the right quarter.

* * *

It is axiomatic that bankers should *not* behave like ordinary folk. They are *sui generis*. Just as they should be a safeguard against extravagance in boom times, they should be a safeguard against panic in slump times. Bankers will find this admonition in their texts. "Lombard Street" is the Bible of the banker. If it is not on counting house shelves, it should be. Therein Walter Bagehot likens the true banker to the Rock of Gibraltar. Former Secretary of the Treasury, Ogden L. Mills, had occasion to quote this famous passage (the text of which I have not beside me at the moment) at the height of the craze for banking liquidity. But it was not heeded—at a time, moreover, when the Administration of the day was maintaining a stable currency and striving to approach a balancing of the budget. American bankers as a whole have been speculators with the public and timid souls also with the public.

Should the blame, however, rest upon the bankers? It shouldn't. The trouble lies in the system which allows the most wasting kind of competition in a business which is peculiarly vested with a public interest. Instead of one system, there are 49. Under one or other ægis bankers have been able to put out their shingles at every street corner. If Banker Jones on the opposite side is "taking a chance," Banker Smith will do the same. If Banker Jones is tight with money, Banker Smith must be equally cautious. Otherwise the competitor would soon go out of business.

This inherent defect in American banking constitutes an insecure foundation of American business and finance. "Please tell me," said a distinguished foreigner to me the other day, "why this country allows its banking system to remain so antiquated. Surely the foundation of a recovery is a firmly based banking system." I murmured something about states' rights, but the foreigner shook his head uncomprehendingly.

* * *

When all 49 systems lay flat on their backs, there was the opportunity to tie them together in the Federal Reserve machinery. All the plans had been prepared. They were in the files of the Federal Reserve Board. Even the attorney to the board had said that such an incorporation would be constitutional. But the opportunity was not taken. The RFC began to pour money into the banks at the bottom as well as at the top. Banks were allowed to reopen with the old affiliations, a deposit insurance plan was passed in order to promote public confidence, new public agencies were created to salvage their debts, gold payments were forbidden. These were the acts that were the main cause of people "renewing their confidence in banks," not the wave of a presidential wand. And I say this without meaning in any way to detract from the inspirational leadership of President Roosevelt. His leadership was great, but the jitters of the people were so much greater that they required extraordinary measures to put a crimp in the cloven-footed Pan.

Unification, missed then, is still lacking. Reform there has been in plenty, but it has never yet reached down to the root of the trouble. In his appeal for banking coöperation, the President did not even mention it. Yet this is one reform which would help, not retard recovery.

H. B. E.

Gold Standard Held Retarding Holland's Economic Recovery

Growing Chorus of Exporters Ask Devaluation of Currency—Government, However, Sees Labor Trouble if Florin Loses Metal Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Economic recovery is tending to slow down in the Netherlands. Unemployment at 300,000 is 10 per cent higher than a year ago. Many lines of industry report a slack period. But foreign trade has shown improvement. Exports in the first eight months of 1934 amounted to 8,967,738 tons compared with 8,516,016 tons in the corresponding period of 1933. Imports decreased improving the trade balance. The value of imports and exports, however, decreased.

The state budget for 1935, originally leaving an estimated deficit of some $60,000,000, is being made to balance by radical measures. This means ruthless cutting of expenditure, retrenchments, financial adjustments. For direct taxation cannot be raised any further, it is felt. Taking into account, however, the network of handicaps impeding international trade, it is felt that recovery can only be slow, attended by ups and downs.

Germany Buys Less

The Netherlands' trade with Germany has shown a marked change. Once Germany was the Netherlands' best customer. In recent years Germany did everything to reduce its Dutch purchases and to increase exports to the Netherlands.

Meanwhile the question whether to "stay on or go off gold" has become increasingly important here. Exporters who see their business dwindle away are raising their voices. Industries dependent on foreign markets, which are unable to find sufficient compensation in the home market, and which are faced by the unpleasant necessity of reducing production costs through wage cuts, join the small but growing chorus in favor of leaving the gold standard. Shipping, receiving freights mainly in devaluated foreign currencies, but having to pay the crews' wages in gold currency, also advocates use of the magic wand seen in a deliberate devaluation of the florin. But the majority, led by the Government, stick to the gold standard.

It is pointed out that, apart from moral considerations, the time has passed when devaluation could yield any lasting benefit. Adaptation to world market prices already has proceeded a long way. Radical cuts of wages and salaries have been agreed to, in order to protect the florin. Moreover the artificial hindrances manacling international trade, have become so manifold, that a devaluated florin would not help exporters, it is claimed.

Their competition through lower prices would be offset quickly by import restrictions abroad, it is suggested. Raw materials from abroad would have to be paid for at a higher rate which might result in higher prices in the Netherlands. Consequently labor disputes over higher wages would be expected to follow. In this connection attention is drawn to the labor conflicts in the United States.

Finally there is a consideration, which weighs very heavily in the scale of arguments here. That is: The proverbial international reputation of conservative and reliable Dutch financiers would be seriously shaken by going off the gold standard.

No "Gold Bloc"

Little is expected here of the contemplated coöperation between the members of the so-called "gold bloc": France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands. Their economic interests are too widely divergent, it is felt. And the French tariff policy has proved an insuperable obstacle to economic coöperation. Between some countries of the gold bloc, however, for instance Belgium and the Netherlands, some sort of coöperation would seem probable, although the practical application cannot yet be clearly seen.

The gilt-edged market here has remained strong. New issues have been well received. Many conversions of earlier 4½ and 5 per cent loans have been made into 4 per cent type. Recently the Province of Gelderland offered conversion to holders of the 2,000,000 florin ($1,350,000) 4½ per cent loan of 1930 stock into 3½ per cent stock, but the amount was not completely subscribed.

Canadian Gold Output May Reach New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 31—Gold production this year in Canada will reach an all-time peak value of $100,000,000, according to Dr. Charles Camsell of Ottawa, Deputy Minister in the Federal Department of Mines, who is visiting in Edmonton. Last year's gold production was $80,000,000 for the Dominion.

The $100,000,000 production figure for this year, he said, is all the more remarkable because much of that sum represents output from areas of comparatively poor deposits, capable of being worked profitably now for the first time because of the $35 price of gold. One thing is certain, he said, and that is that the price of gold will rise along with the value of silver.

Institute Thinks Recovery Awaits Decline in Prices

But Doubts Price Recession in Near Future Because of Costs

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The current curtailment of demand for goods should not only halt the upward price movement, but it should eventually lead to a drop in the price level, in the opinion of the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its current bulletin. It adds, however, that the various obstacles which stand in the way of a lower price level "mean that full recovery from the depression is likely to be postponed for some time."

The institute attributes the failure of the recovery movement to show any marked progress this year to a considerable extent on the advance in the price of steel from a level "that was already too high."

Sees Low Production Rate

If the general price level does not drop, "production will continue at a relatively low rate because no marked rise in the real price level is in immediate prospect," the bulletin says. "It is not likely that the nation will endure indefinitely a low rate of production for the sake of high prices.

"It is questionable, however, whether much of a price recession will occur in the near future. The supply of agricultural products is small because of the drought and the Government's acreage curtailment experiment and this situation cannot be remedied until next season. The prices of farm products will consequently tend to remain high until next summer although it is possible some recession may occur before that time since this year's shortage may have been overdiscounted.

"With the prices of farm products remaining at a relatively high level, no great decline can be expected soon in the prices of manufactured goods because of the cost of raw materials. In addition, a reduction in factory wage rates is not likely to be accomplished quickly."

Referring to the high price of steel as a big factor in the curtailment of demand and steel mill activity, the institute points out that the average price of steel this year will be only 8.3 per cent lower than 1929 when the price was 2.297 cents per pound. This compares with an estimated reduction of 42.8 per cent in the national income from 1929.

The Wage Rate Factor

"An increase in the annual output of steel in 1935 over 1934 will depend almost entirely upon a reduction in steel prices since no great increase in the national income is in prospect," it continues. "In fact, it is possible that, if prices are not reduced, steel production next year will fall below this year's output since two years of expansion often result in a surplus which curtails the market for new production in the third year.

"The chief obstacle to a reduction in steel prices is the high level of wage rates at the present time. Average earnings per worker in August amounted to 64.0 cents per hour or only slightly less than the 1929 earnings of 67.4 cents per hour. It should not be impossible, however, to overcome labor's opposition to lower wage rates. It would be to labor's advantage to accept lower wage rates for the sake of lower prices and increased production."

Bankers' New Head

Blank and Stoller

Ralph T. Crane

Vice-President of Brown, Harriman & Co., Inc., New York.

Bankers' Leader Asks Coöperation With Government

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Investment Bankers' Association concluded its twenty-third annual convention today with an appeal from Ralph T. Crane, its newly elected president, for coöperation with the recovery efforts of the Government.

Mr. Crane, who is vice-president of Brown, Harriman & Co., Inc., New York, announced in his remarks at his installation as head of the association that it was his intention to appoint a compact committee to offer its services to the Government, in its efforts to facilitate recovery.

The new president told the delegates that the new securities legislation was "workable," and that they must launch a determined campaign to revive the flow of capital to industry. He also urged them to cooperate vigorously to make the investment bankers' code of ethics and fair competition, originally drafted as an NRA code, a permanent institution.

He warned them that it would expire next June 26. Mr. Crane also said the association must give increasing attention to its educational work.

The new officials for the coming year included three new vice-presidents, Earle Baillie of J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York; Francis Moulton of R. H. Moulton & Co., Los Angeles, and Daniel W. Myers of Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland. Also, Sidney J. Weinberg of Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York, was elected to the board of governors to fill Myers' unexpired term, and Marion H. Woody of Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger, Cincinnati, took the place on the board formerly occupied by Mr. Crane.

U. S. Buying Silver Directly From Mexican Government

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau has disclosed that the Treasury has been buying silver directly from the Mexican Government.

In his announcement at the press conference, however, the Secretary did not disclose how much had been or would be obtained by that means.

Price of Silver Declared Index To Trade Level

English Cotton Executive Urges Value Be Raised to 24d. an Ounce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKBURN, Lancs., Eng.—Urging restoration of the price of silver to at least 24d. an ounce, W. M. Wiggins, chairman of the Silver and Monetary Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, speaking here recently, declared that investigations by the federation had shown that the price of silver was an infallible index to the condition of trade and that the trend of trade corresponded faithfully to the trend of silver.

It was an index, he said, not only to the purchasing power of the peoples who kept their savings in silver ornaments, as in India, or who were actually paid in silver coinage, as in China, but also to the earnings and purchasing power of peoples in every country, whatever their coinage. When the price level of silver was low or high the general price level of all commodities was accordingly low or high. The desperately low price level of commodities in general was now acknowledged by all authorities as the root cause of trade depression. It was logically responsible also for the economic social, and political consequences resulting from the depression.

Lancashire, Mr. Wiggins continued, had demanded the reversal of the restrictionist monetary policy, and, just to go on with, the retoring of silver to at least the price of 24d. an ounce. In 1924, he pointed out, silver was 36d. an ounce. That was the only year since the war when Lancashire enjoyed anything like a real measure of recovery, and this was true also of all the other staple industries of the country. If they, particularly in Lancashire, were to recover even to the etxent of 1924 conditions, nothing less than 36-penny silver would do. But the Government had ignored the request, even for 24-penny silver. A demand should be made for the repeal of every act that had depressed the price of silver in the past dozen or more years.

The United States had given the lead, but their policy affected only 130,000,000 people. Great Britain directly influences about 550,000,000, he said, and her coöperation with the United States is imperative.

HOLC Completes About 10,500 Loans in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 31—In the year since it began business the Alabama agency of the Home Owners Loan Corporation has completed between 10,000 and 11,000 loans aggregating approximately $24,000,000, according to State Manager E. H. Wrenn.

The Alabama agency opened its offices in August, 1933, taking the first few weeks to organize its staff and get ready for the reception of applications, and no loans were closed until October.

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What 12 Stocks Do Experts Favor?
DURING the past four weeks the stock recommendations of leading financial authorities have centered about 12 issues. The names of these favored stocks, the prices at which they are recommended, and the number of services which have advised their purchase are given in the current UNITED OPINION Bulletin. Experience has shown that stocks recommended by three or more financial experts almost invariably show better than average appreciation.
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Cotton Industry Unites Its Front In New Program

Opposes Coercive Strikes and Stands Firm on Man's Right to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 31—The American cotton textile industry has joined in a 10-point platform of employer-employee relationship, has invited the other major industries of the country to follow suit and has renewed its campaign against the processing tax.

Upon receipt of news from Boston that the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers had ratified its action of Oct. 17, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association's headquarters in Charlotte issued the platform which it had previously adopted at its meeting in Greenville and made public letters by Secretary Hull, Clay Williams, Secretary Wallace and Donald Richberg.

Believes in Right to Work

The platform, according to a statement by W. D. Anderson, president of the American association, was drawn up with the belief that understanding is necessary to cooperation between employers and employees, to the benefit of both, and to the best interest of the public. It provides that neither membership nor nonmembership in a labor organization shall interfere with a man's free right to work. In another plank, the platform states that employees have the right of membership or nonmembership in any labor organization, a voluntary choice under provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Also, the manufacturers believe that laws should not be altered by force or edict, and that the industrial codes, now law, should be changed only by the definitely prescribed procedure now available; that the right of a man or woman to continue at his or her occupation is as fundamental as the right to strike, that this right should not be jeopardized by intimidation, coercion, by force or other illegal means, either while at work or at home.

Protests Coercive Strikes

In another plank, the manufacturers take up the work method which has often been called the "stretch-out." The cotton textile industry, if it is to survive, they say, must avail itself of the developments of science and invention. The application and operation of these developments depend on varying conditions requiring various programs of operation in individual mills.

Strikes or lockouts, they continue, should be illegal when they are designed to coerce the Government, either directly or indirectly, by inflicting hardship on the community. The manufacturers also contend that representatives of organized employees should have definite legal responsibility and be required, as in industry, to render proper financial statements, thus being accountable to the public for their steward ship.

Another plank provides that the Government should clearly define its policy in the granting of relief to people who voluntarily abandon employment; granting of relief given to large numbers thrown out of work involuntarily by the strike of a few, the platform states.

The tenth principle points out that the duty of management to conduct the business for which it is responsible should not be obstructed by forcing a surrender of its proper function to the Government or to employee organizations. Otherwise, it continues, industry is deprived of that confidence which is absolutely necessary before a return to a more normal prosperity is possible.

Official of Glass Union Moves for Code Adoption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 31—Glen W. McCabe, president of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America, was going to Washington yesterday to appear before the National Industrial Recovery Policy Board in connection with the glass industry code, and to ask that the code be adopted at once. The code has been under consideration for nearly a year. "We will call a strike or take any other necessary action to halt the practice of price-and-wage cutting, caused by unfair competition," Mr. McCabe said before leaving.

For seven years Mr. McCabe served as president of the Window Glass Cutters' League of America. He organized the Flat Glass Workers of America about a year ago and claims a union membership of approximately 15,000 men.

Sporting Around the Hub

"TIGER RAG," a popular jazz tune, will replace Harvard's old standby, "Wintergreen for President," when the Crimson band plays between the halves of the Princeton-Harvard football game in the Stadium Saturday afternoon. If those Princeton ball carriers get going as expected, the words, "Hold that Tiger," in the course of the musical selection, will be worthy advice to the Harvard linemen. Three other Harvard-Princeton contests are scheduled for this week-end. In the varsity and freshman cross-country runs on Friday afternoon, Yale joins in to make triangular competition. The third contest is the varsity soccer game, which will be played before the football game on Saturday afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tufts and Harvard freshman soccer teams meet on the field behind the Business School this afternoon. At Andover today the Harvard freshman second football team battles the Phillips Andover Academy team. This will be Andover's last game before the meeting with Exeter on Nov. 10.

♪ ♪ ♪

It was learned before the Boston University basketball players reported for the opening practice this afternoon that Capt. Fred Hale of Maine would be ineligible this semester. This is regarded as a severe blow to the team, which faces a difficult schedule of 16 games, including contests with Harvard, Dartmouth, Tufts, Trinity and Colgate. Veterans available from last year's team are Al Mathers and Frank Greene, centers; Elmer Russell, James Ainsly, Bill Seigal and Jim Connors, guards, while the only forward returning is George Pattison, a football star.

♪ ♪ ♪

In an effort to combat the aerial attack of the Green Bay Packers at Fenway Park, Sunday, the Boston Redskins pro football team went through a hard, three-hour drill yesterday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston's team in the American Professional Basketball League opens its season in the Boston Arena, Nov. 11, against the New York Jewels, composed almost entirely of the famous St. John's College of Brooklyn team of three years ago. Tickets for this game are now on sale at the Garden, Arena and the club office in the Little Building.

♪ ♪ ♪

Massachusetts Technology soccer players moved into West Point last night preparing to play against the United States Military Academy booters. Since their defeat at the hands of Dartmouth last Saturday, the M. I. T. team has had only one practice.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Chicago Cardinals, pro football team, worked out on Boston College's alumni field yesterday morning and will continue the practice today and tomorrow. They will entrain Thursday for New York where they will play the Brooklyn Dodgers on Sunday. The B. C. student body viewed the workouts between classes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Groden '35 of Cambridge won the final match of the tennis tournament at Emmanuel College yesterday. Miss Groden defeated Mary Henderson '37 of Hudson for the title, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Explorers Pledge Another Try For Trail to Alaska

Bedaux Party Turn Back After Failure in Deep Snows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Frankly admitting defeat in his plan to cross the unexplored region through the Rocky Mountains between Fort St. John and Telegraph Creek, B. C., C. E. Bedaux, New York and Paris industrialist, has reached this city with members of his tractor party. Unsurmountable difficulties forced him to abandon his expedition and turn back through the unmapped area to Pouce Coupe and thence to Edmonton.

The explorers—their five Citroen tractors, with which they set out bravely to invade the mountain wilderness last July, wrecked or abandoned, their horses unable to cope with the long struggle with deep snows, themselves put under exceptional strain by an unprecedented summer of bad weather and facing the prospect of being trapped and forced to spend a winter in some isolated valley—turned back on Sept. 28, when within 15 days' march of Telegraph Creek.

Mr. Bedaux finds comfort in the fact that the 32 members of the expedition, including three women, are returning to civilization safe and sound.

He declared on arrival in Edmonton that he will make a new entry into the north country within a short time.

Thousands of feet of motion picture films and many photographs taken by the party are included among the results of the expedition.

Dutch Clark Leads In Individual Scoring

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Scoring sprees in the Detroit Lions' last two games sent Earl (Dutch) Clark, all-America quarterback in 1928 while at Colorado College, to the top of the individual scoring list in the National Professional Football League.

With six touchdowns, eight points after touchdowns, and four field goals, Clark has compiled a total of 56 points. Jack Manders, the Chicago Bears' driving back and great kicker, has scored 53 points, five more than his teammate, Beattie Feathers, once of Tennessee.

Feathers is setting the pace in ground-gaining honors, however, topping Clark with an average gain of 11 yards as compared to 5.5 yards for the Detroit quarterback.

Clark, in addition to his scoring feats, has completed 18 in 33 passes attempted for a total of 306 yards. Arnold (Flash) Herber of Green Bay, last week's leader, has gained 540 yards with 28 successful aerials in 62 tries. Muggsy Skladany and Bob Smith, of Pittsburgh, have caught nine passes each to top the receivers.

American League Lacks Managerial Opening for Ruth

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—It has become increasingly evident, if not absolutely definite, that there is no opportunity in the American League for Babe Ruth to fulfill his ambition to launch a managerial career next season.

What will happen after 1935, when Joe McCarthy's contract runs out with the Yankees and perhaps other vacancies develop, remains to be seen. Meanwhile Ruth is in the position of having burned his bridges behind him, with no place to go after he finishes a trip around the world. He had publicly declared himself out of the player ranks, which makes it official; but it is difficult to imagine his retirement, even if there isn't a manager's job available. Besides, the great man can always change his mind.

In rapid succession within the past fortnight, the possibility of Ruth becoming manager of the Philadelphia, Boston or Washington club in the American League has been discussed and discarded. It is no secret that most major league magnates consider the Babe too big a gamble, as a manager, to justify the substantial investment required in signing him up.

Has the Background

"Ruth unquestionably has the background, the personality, and many of the qualifications essential to become a successful major league manager," one club owner explained recently. "There should be a spot where he could have a chance to show what he can do with a ball club, but, frankly, I don't know anybody willing to undertake the experiment. The big question concerns Ruth's ability to maintain discipline. He has never had such responsibility. It is also doubtful whether he would take the time and exhibit patience necessary to building up a second-division club. Meanwhile the more successful teams do not need him."

The Detroit club considered Ruth as a managerial prospect last year, before putting through the deal for Mickey Cochrane. Ruth was understood to have asked a substantial "cut" in the gate receipts, in addition to a salary of $30,000, but the Tigers' owners couldn't "see" it. Clark Griffith, president of the Washington Senators, discarded the chance to make a similar arrangement with the Yankee veteran for 1935, after selling Joe Cronin to the Boston Red Sox for $150,000.

Boston, where he started his big-league career, has always seemed the ideal spot for Ruth, if and when he should leave New York. Now that the Red Sox have decided to put Cronin in charge for a five-year period, one of the Babe's fondest dreams appears definitely shattered.

Chances in National League

All this brings up the possibility of Ruth going to the National League as a manager. It is a highly speculative subject but it is worth noting that the Boston Braves, busily battling the rejuvenated Red Sox for patronage, might furnish an ideal background to exploit the Bambino as a "master mind." The only trouble with this suggestion is that, first, the American League would have to be hypnotized into parting with one of its biggest individual assets to a rival concern, and, secondly, that the Boston National League club ownership would have to change hands.

Another possibility cropped up yesterday when Col. Tillinghast L. Huston, former half owner of the Yankees who was instrumental in bringing Ruth to New York, remarked that if the Brooklyn club was for sale at the right price, he was a prospective buyer and wanted Ruth for manager.

The matter appeared to go no further, however, as Huston has taken no steps toward making a purchase and his statement seemed to arise merely from his admiration for Ruth and from reports that the Dodgers were on the block.

U. S. and Canada to Race For Six-Meter Yacht Cup

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 31 (Canadian Press)—At the fiftieth annual meeting of the Lake Yacht Racing Association recently a challenge for the George Cup in the six-meter class, issued by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, was accepted by the Crescent Yacht Club of Watertown, N. Y. This means the historic trophy will go into competition for the first time since 1928

It was decided to hold the 1935 regatta in Kingston during the week of July 22.

Calumet & Hecla Copper

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $1,664,346, compared with net loss of $3,588,289 for the first nine months of 1933.

'Keep Out' Sign Posted by Gas Men Against New Deal

Convention Opposes Government as Trespasser in Utility Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 30—Criticism of the "New Deal," of public utility "yardsticks," of the Tennessee Valley Authority and of the Electric Farm and Home Authority, featured addresses before the sixteenth annual convention of the American Gas Association here today. It was charged that public utilities help pay, under force, for their own destruction.

Government revenues, including taxes paid by gas companies, are being used to foster competition and to sell domestic services in no way superior to those of organized companies and in most cases inferior to them and more expensive, Alexander Forward, of New York, managing director of the association, declared. Continuing, he said:

"The Tennessee Valley Authority and the Electric Farm and Home Authority have, under threat of direct government competition, forced reduction in electric rates. They have, by fear, forced the manufacturers of electric appliances to reduce prices and to bring out new models and have sponsored deferred payment plans for the sale of appliances which it is difficult for any competition to meet. This propaganda also is injuring the business of every gas company in the country."

Resistance Advised

Mr. Forward urged resistance to this government program, declaring that the public utilities "have the strength and resources to meet even attacks from the Government."

H. O. Caster, of New York, president of the association, in his annual address favored state regulation over Federal control. He criticized the Administration for lending money to construct municipally owned utility plants, declaring that in many instances these loans had been approved to cities already adequately served by private plants; and adding that, in such cases, the loans cause an unwarranted destruction of private property.

"These Government loans are made on the assumption that state regulation has broken down," said he. "This we deny. State commissions on the whole are composed of honest and intelligent men with corps of efficient experts constantly trying to protect the interest of the consumer. They know local conditions and are on the ground.

Ruin Apprehended

"The Federal Government denies that the Tennessee Valley Authority is subject to State control. This means that regardless of the desire of any community or state, and in violation of state laws, it can build plants and furnish services at whatever price it chooses. It can crush out competitors and destroy millions of dollars of private capital. It can sell electricity below cost of production or even give it away, ruining not only the electric but the gas companies in that area. This it is now threatening to do.

"Yet the private utilities carry a heavy tax burden from which the municipal plant is relieved. If Chicago, for instance, owned and operated its utilities, every farmer in the State would be compelled to pay increased taxes in order to supply funds formerly paid in taxes by the privately owned plants."

Mr. Caster estimated the investment in the natural gas industry at $2,250,000,000 and that of manufactured gas at an equal amount. He observed that together they serve a population of 78,000,000 persons.

Suit for $10,000,000 Brought by Woman Against Pullman Co.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Mrs. James Gardner Rossman of Pittsburgh, Penna., is suing the Pullman Company in the United States District Court for $10,000,000 damages for alleged infringement of patents covering certain improvements in sleeping and parlor cars used on railroads, it has become known here. One of the suits was filed in law, the other in equity.

Mrs. Rossman, who as Agnes Rose Lane, an actress, toured with Richard Mansfield's companies more than 30 years ago, charges in the complaints that the Pullman Company has included in its improved sleeping and parlor car equipment inventions covered by patents issued to her between 1924 and 1928. These patents are for "certain improvements in interior construction and arrangement of standard railroad sleeping cars" and for "certain new and useful improvements in sleeping cars," the complaints allege.

The Pullman Company's answer cites 40 patents registered between 1876 and 1925 as covering the improvements whose invention the plaintiff claims.

Rail Pension Defeat Faces Court Appeal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—An appeal from a court decision holding the railroad retirement law unconstitutional was authorized yesterday by the Justice Department.

James C. Biggs, Solicitor-General, and acting for Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings, prepared to file the appeal with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The previous adverse decision was returned by Justice Alfred A. Wheat of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, who yesterday issued a permanent injunction forbidding the Railroad Retirement Board to carry out provisions of the act which permit the collection of money from carriers.

The board announced that it would continue to function on a limited basis.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

Exhibits and Concessions

THESE ADVERTISERS

are located within the gates of A Century of Progress in Chicago, Ill. They are particularly interested in attracting Monitor readers who are visitors at the Fair and would appreciate your mentioning to them that you have seen their advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Fresh to the Last Slice

Slo-baking makes Wonder Bread fully delicious and nourishing. It seals in the freshness, too . . . keeps every slice tender and full-flavored until it is served. Ask for Wonder Bread . . . the only bread baked at the World's Fair. Wonder Bread is obtainable in all principal cities.

CONTINENTAL BAKING COMPANY (Incorporated)

WONDER BREAD It's Slo-Baked

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD salespeople; 100% profit; 21-folder $1 assortment; 14 Deluxe folders, Gift Wrappings; bonuses; samples on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179J Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

INDIVIDUAL, DISTINCTIVE, ARTISTIC! French folders, dainty hand-colored designs, all different. Greetings—each one different—are inspired verses.

By MINNY M. H. AYERS, author of "What Manner of Love."

BOX OF 12 ASSORTED $1.00

These lovely cards different from any others, delight all who see them. Order early and request booklet, "Magazine Bargains."

HARRY O. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, 42 Ashland St., Arlington, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Excellent Opportunity

Woman, 30 to 40, for educational service; salary to start. Write fully in confidence to PERSONNEL DIRECTOR, Suite 1000, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

EXCHANGES anywhere, rentals, loans, insurance and property management. J. MONTGOMERY CO., LICENSED REALTORS, 7310 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood, Calif. HO. 5821.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN GOOD COMMISSIONS TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie and hosiery; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CORP., 324 South Market, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES ENGINEER, mechanical or electrical, 14 years' experience, 6 years foreign sales, design, supervision of construction; M. S., Stanford University; age 34, married; references. Box X-64, The Christian Science Monitor, 900 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2400, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

UNENCUMBERED college graduate, excellent manager; traveled abroad, drives car; has special training and experience with problem children, desires position as secretary, tutor, governess or companion; references exchanged M., 82 Baker St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

2 to 5 Room Suites

$38 to $60

Slightly more if furnished.

Preferred Section Back Bay

We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be later in the season.

24A CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken. 0182

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Furnished, living room, 2 bedrooms, bath, combination kitchenette and dinette, modern; ocean view; reference. "LUMAR," F-2, 1329 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Fenway, Park Drive and Vicinity—Modern 2-3-4-room kitchenette apartments, $25-$45 up; furnished apartments, all sizes, reduced rentals; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave. Kenmore 1839. Open 9-7.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 14 Marshall St.—7-room apartment; refrigeration; quiet and attractive location. Apply to Janitor, 130 Longwood Ave.

HOTEL GRALYN Pleasant furnished single and double rooms with privileges of community kitchenettes; rates $9 a week and up. 20 Charlesgate West, Boston.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Two-room, kitchenette and bath apartment, on second floor in private home; pleasant, roomy; one block high school; furn. or unfurn.; $37.00. Montclair 2-9461.

RESIDENTIAL ASHMONT, MASS.—Near terminal, just modernized, five rooms, bath, electricity, gas, oil heat. Talbot 1824.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ALLSTON, MASS.—Widow will share 5-room apartment, large sun porch, every convenience; very reasonable; woman or couple. Tel. Sta. 4866.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., 49 Jackson Ave.—Teacher will share apartment with business couple or women. (FONDA), Bergen 3-0606.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BEAUTIFULLY furn. two-room apt.; serviced, radio, Steinway baby grand. Hotel Ansonia, Apt. 12-126, Bernstein, N. Y. C. Sus. 7-3300.

BOSTON—3-room, well-furnished apartment, kitchenette and bath; 3 blocks from The Mother Church; December to May; $90 a month; beautiful view of Fenway. KEN 9840. Box J-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

GREENWICH VILLAGE

10 SHERIDAN SQUARE, N. Y. C.

A Few Light Modern Elevator Apartments 1-2-3 STUDIO ROOMS from $52.50 on upper floors overlooking square

3 ROOM PENTHOUSE, $2,250

Beamed ceiling living room, large foyer, terrace 2 sides, superb view, 24-hour elevator service; refrigeration. 7th Ave. sub. at door; 8th Ave. surface and "L" 1 block.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1933 BUICK VICTORIA SEDAN $900

Call Winchester 1409 (Winchester, Mass.)

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

EARL D. GASKELL

SUCCESSOR TO

BEAUCHESNE, Inc.

Automobile Body Work—Refinishing—Collision Work Our Specialty

70 FORSYTH STREET, BOSTON

TEL. KENMORE 3370

BEAD RESTRINGING

THE BEAD HOSPITAL

does all kinds of restringing and watch and jewelry repairing; reasonable prices. ROBERT NELSON, 65 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HARN, 280 Broadway N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 28 Years

First-Class Help of All Nationalities

Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service

ANN E. DUNN

Efficient office and technical help.

60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

WE SUPPLY on short notice well recommended help. BRAXTON'S AGENCY, 565 Columbus Ave. Com. 8155. We specialize in colored help.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

AT MASS. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE affiliated with U. S. Employment Service

All classifications of workers. No fees accepted Boston Office, 100 Nashua St. Tel. Lafayette 2560

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WINCHESTER, MASS.—Moving west; 10-room house, 2-car garage with room above suitable for chauffeur or play room; 3500 sq. ft. land, lovely garden; 3 fireplaces, oil heat; near center of town; $5000 cash, balance mortgage. Call OWNER, Win. 1400.

FOUNTAIN PENS

FOUNTAIN PENS repaired and cleaned while you wait at reasonable prices. LATREMORE'S, 1126 Boylston St., Boston. Kenmore 4262.

FURNITURE

BARGAINS in desirable English, French, Colonial furniture from wealthy homes and bankrupt stocks; also NEW SIMMONS mattresses, springs, studio beds, twin beds at low prices. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions, Remodeling, Repairing, Relining. Special attention given to individual needs. 165 Tremont St., Boston. LIB. 2724-25

FUR coats cleaned, glazed, relined; finest quality silk used; minor repairing, $12; restyled, $13. MODERN FUR SHOP, 515 Washington St., Room 619, Boston. Hub. 2972.

GIFTS

HANDKERCHIEFS

Pure linen, excellent quality, 15c and up. Special YARN HOLDERS 25c each. THE DIVERSITY SHOP, 9½ Norway St., Boston, Mass.

Local Classified Advertising

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-0484.

HOMES TO SHARE

WANTED—Congenial business woman with furniture for own room (early American if possible) to share with two others expense and responsibility of small house with garden, two minutes from Art Museum, Boston. Highlands 9286.

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BAY STATE ROAD 338 FOR RENTAL

Fronting Charles River, unobstructed view; 12 large rooms, 3 baths, 6 fireplaces, beautiful finish, excellent condition; 10 minutes to Park St., ideal for select guest house. Write for appointments.

Owned by Boston University. Resident Manager, 270 Bay State Rd. KEN. 2444.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Five-room bungalow, garage, fireplace; excellent neighborhood, convenient location. Call Granite 3529-M.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BEAUTIFULLY located, Newton, Mass., 8 rooms, English brick house, 3 tiled baths, electric sink, refrigerator, tiled kitchen, 2-car heated garage. H-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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LINGERIE, hosiery, novelties, gifts, reasonably priced; will call by appointment. IDA K. GREENBAUM, 817 West End Ave., New York City. Riverside 9-4846.

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MOVING AND STORAGE

Long-distance moving, full and part-load service to over 600 cities; return-load prices. Phone for estimate.

Continental Delivery Assn.

30 Liberty St., Newark, N. J. Ph. Market 2-4484

PART LOADS wanted to and from New York City vicinity or en route before Oct. 31—Philadelphia, Nov. 15. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call

E. E. AUTO VAN CO.

Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.

NAT STACEY, Prop.

74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., Colonial Building, 100 Boylston St., Boston. Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't, 30 years' experience.

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1423.

MONEY promptly paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

ORGANISTS

GERALD R. ANDREW—Church and recital organist, accompanist; references, 45 North St., Danbury, Conn.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor, ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling Street, Slocum 5-8389.

PAYING GUESTS

ASBURY PARK, N. J., The Guest House—Quiet, homelike, helpful; near ocean and lake; capacity about 25; 14th year. 302 Eighth Ave. Tel. 7916.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Have opened my comfortable, quiet home for 2 or 3 discriminating guests; good food; elderly people preferred. Por. 5616-W.

COME SOUTH—Rooms with private bath, 1st floor; a hospitable home awaits you. THE BONNIE WEE TEA COTTAGE, Aiken, S. C.

PRINTING

COMBINATION—200 each, letterheads, cards, envelopes, $3.75; all kinds printing reasonable; church work. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York. Telephone.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Large private home; suitable for boarding house; excellent New York or Newark transportation; would exchange for small summer or town property. 63 No. Munn Ave., East Orange, N. J. Phone OR. 3-7136.

NEEDHAM—Will sacrifice beautiful house in exclusive part of Needham; call eves. after 6. Needham 1159-J.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

OPPORTUNITY for husband and wife willing to work together building for themselves a stable and profitable business selling cosmetics on commission. Mr. White, 10:30-12 a. m., 1-6 p. m. LUZIER'S INC., 115 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 19 No. Maple Ave.—Pleasant rooms, $4, $5, $8; comforts in abundance; meals optional. Or. 5-6623.

ROOM and board including laundry, $12 per week; Christian Scientist preferred; references exchanged. Tel FA. 4-3652, MRS. IDA MERCER, Mill Lane, Bronx, New York City.

THE ELMS—Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere St., Jamaica Plain. Mass Jam 2654

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 290 Marlboro St.—Two rooms, private bath, fireplace; walking distance to business district and The Mother Church. Kenmore 8190.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Cozy, comfortable rooms, private home, for 1 or 2; board optional. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Ken. 4033.

BOSTON—Very desirable, large front room, close to The Mother Church. MRS. PEAKES, 195 Huntington Avenue. Tel. Comm. 4939.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Comfortable, warm home, single and double, $5 and up; also 2 rooms with bath. 81 Green St. Longwood 0856.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Avenue—Rooms, 1 with bath, permanent or transient; oil heat, kitchen privileges; garage. Lon. 6807.

BROOKLINE, opposite Winthrop Road—Very desirable furnished rooms, one with bath; reasonable prices; convenient location. Asp. 8975.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Pleasant room, single or double; or board one or two children. HAMMERL, 20 May St.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive (137th)—Unfurnished large room, abundant closet space, full length mirror, privacy, quiet, adjoining park; subway; bus; references. Edgecombe 4-7636.

N. Y. C., 76th, W., nr. Central Pk.—Charming, comfortable room, refined business lady preferred; $7; private family. Trafalgar 7-4066.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—For gentleman, cozy, homelike, warm, all conveniences; also 2 rooms for couple or single person; 5 minutes' walk to city. Tel. Dexter 1767.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS WOMAN desires quiet, comfortable room, light; privileges; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box G-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY—LINGERIE—CHRISTMAS GIFTS Need 20 more, distribute mill products; last sellers; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; generous commissions; excellent Holiday business. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-CARETAKER-GENERAL Ten years driving experience, single, free to travel; references. H-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—17 years in last position; investigation will prove dependability; references. H-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Silk covered quilts and double blankets, 75c

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this is a little advertisement for lots of cards for a little money.

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WITH YOUR OWN NAME

ALADDIN'S

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Where discriminating women may obtain expert corsetiering. Featuring gloves hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles.

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(Continued)

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"KLINGER'S MARKET"
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Has Specials Every Week
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A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place. THIS IS THE PLACE
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Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

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DEPARTMENT STORE
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Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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SUNDAY DINNER 60c
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GREEN GARDEN
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Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. Lunch 12 to 2 P. M
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Special Attention to Private Parties
PHONE: Victor 9232
Ample Parking Space free to our patrons—Drive right in

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Interesting Cards That Are Different
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FINE GROCERIES
Meats, Baked Goods, Candy.
We invite you to visit us in our new store.
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Automotive Service Co.

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
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RUMSEY'S
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Special prices for the next two weeks.
Fredericks, Bonat, Croquignole and French Oil Permanents, $3.50
First four days of the week. Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
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CARRS AIR CLEANED COAL
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Quality—Honest Measure—Courtesy
Deliveries East Liberty to Greensburg
202 Caldwell, Graham Bldg., Wilkinsburg

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BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Daily Features

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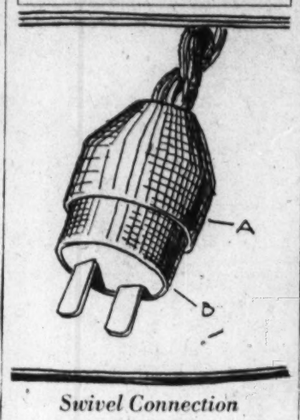


Swivel Connection

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ALL know that trouble with an electric appliance may commonly be traced to a frayed and twisted cord. This swivel connection has been developed by Willard A. Mayhew, of Los Angeles, so that part "A" may turn freely in either direction on part "B," and thus save the electric cord from wear and tear that sometimes results in short circuits and blown fuses (U. S. Pat. No. 1975964). The connection would be especially handy in the overhead fixtures that are often used in ironing.

Moments Musical

Alexander Scriabin

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A FEW years ago, two women built careers for themselves on the name of Scriabin. Each claimed to be an authoritative interpreter of the Russian composer. They were Gitta Gradova and Katherine Heyman. The latter I heard lecture at the Hotel Majestic in Paris two years ago. She was wholly convinced that Scriabin was one of the greatest composers of all time.

Scriabin himself was thoroughly convinced of this. He thought himself as a sort of superman and talked freely of his "exceptional endowments." He felt that he must solve "century-old riddles" with his forces of genius, that he was a messianic proclaimer of the musical truth. Yet one feels that, lovely as some of Scriabin's works are, he is searching for the truth rather than proclaiming it. His music strives for greatness and individuality; he makes great promises which he seems seldom to fulfill.

Cesar Cui said, "Scriabin is a trunkful of stolen manuscript of Chopin." It is true that his music does shine by a sort of reflected glory from Wagner and Chopin, who were his idols, but it does express inner beauty and refinement all his own. His were lofty desires and high ambitions. He wished to address the multitude with beautiful music which he considered a "revelation." One cannot help but admire him for that.

His ten sonatas, the fifth being perhaps the most beautiful, are profound and serious music. Both Koussevitzky and Rachmaninoff are his ardent admirers. They knew and loved him personally. *Prelude No. 2 op. 67* and *Poem No. 1 op. 69* express loveliness of form, outline and color. *Le Poème de l'Extase* is very unusual.

To be a Scriabiniste, it seems to me, one would have to believe in him as the two pianists mentioned above, and he himself, did. One would have to have a deep insight into the style and philosophy of the man himself. One would have to be a disciple of the mystic, burn incense at his shrine, so to speak, and thoroughly believe in his "message." Then one's interpretation of Scriabin might be Scriabin.

Joseph Malkin, the Russian cellist, also knew this composer personally when he was a professor in the Moscow Conservatory. Mr. Malkin told me recently that he was a highly gifted man, a fine pianist, and that he had inspired moments such as that in which he produced the beautiful *Etude*, which Ravel has recently so splendidly orchestrated. Yet he perhaps composed too much. His compositions are climaxless, and never quite express the thing he set out to say.

SONYA MICHELL.

What They Say

Women In Government

"Take our own government in Washington today. You will find in practically every branch an able, conscientious woman who really runs the particular office."— *Frances Robinson, NRA assistant to General Johnson.*

Regimentation

"If the working people are to be regimented, I would much rather see them regimented in honest labor, at a decent living wage, than on the relief rolls and in bread lines."— *Mayor LaGuardia, New York City.*

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Carl T. Smith, Concord, N. H.
Getting Acquainted

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.
"Am I Tied!"

Quotation for Today

THE clouds I feared and worried about, and concerning which I wasted so much precious strength, lost their frown and revealed themselves as my friends. Other clouds never arrived—they were purely imaginary, or they melted away before they reached my threshold.

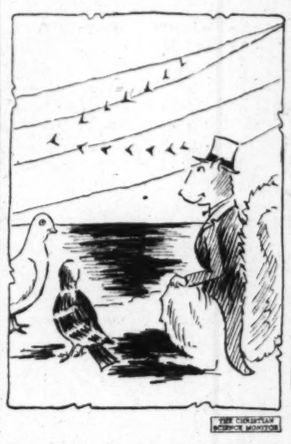
—J. H. JOWETT

Mr. Scroggins

'Something Tells Us!'

(Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore)

ROGER P. SCROGGINS cocked his high hat to one side and cupped his right paw behind his right ear. His bright eyes sparkled. Far up in the brilliant blue sky over Boston Common moved a curious thing, and from the thing came a strange noise, faintly to the ears of the venerable squirrel. As he watched



The Three Commoners Watch the Flying Formation.

and listened, standing on the monument hill near the Charles Street edge of the Common, Fib, sparrow chieftain, whirred to his side.

"Florrie knows where they'll be soon—and we can see them," said Fib.

Scroggins looked aloft. "They!" he said.

"Yes, 'they,'" said Fib. "Those are wild geese, flying and cackling."

Florrie came out of the sky and made a perfect three-point landing. Scroggins looked at her and then at the moving object in the sky. "Can we get closer to them?" he said. Florrie winked and nodded. "Let's be going," said Scroggins.

Through streets and across parks and far, far from Boston Common the three friends journeyed. They minded the journey not one little bit because they were so keenly interested at what they would find. At last they came to a great open space with the sound of the sea coming to them on a salty breeze.

"Here they'll be," said Florrie.

And surely enough, after a few minutes more of hurrying, the three friends found the flock of wild geese resting, some in the water and some craning their necks on the shore. When they caught sight of Scroggins, Florrie and Fib, they waddled toward them and formed a circle about the friends. Scroggins was very much at his ease even though the spot was not his familiar Common, and he took off his hat with a flourish.

"Here you are," he said. "Where do you come from?"

A handsome gander stepped forward. "We come from the north. We're going south."

Scroggins and Fib opened their eyes in amazement. "How do you know which is which?" said Scroggins as Florrie went into a furious spell of winking.

"We live in the north in summer," said the leader of the geese.

"Remarkable," said Scroggins.

"And we live in the south in winter," said the leader.

Scroggins twirled his cane thoughtfully. "But it isn't winter yet," he said.

The gander thrust his long neck toward his companions. "It isn't winter yet, but something under our feathers tells us it soon will be." Scroggins, Fib, and Florrie looked at one another in amazement.

"Wonderful," said the illustrious squirrel.

The gander said they all must be moving on. The three Commoners watched as the big birds took to their wings and circled around and around in the air. As they watched, the gander shot out from the mass of geese and took his place at the head of the procession. All of the others spread out in a V-shape and with a great cry, the geese were off for the south.

The three friends were so anxious to get back to the Common and tell everyone that the journey home seemed even shorter than the trip out.

Today's Limerick

King Midas discovered his touch
Repeatedly got him in Douch;
For once in his dish
He touched a small fish—
And gold fish are not eaten mouch.

Daily Anecdote

Harmony First

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH, whose compositions will live for all time, was once invited to attend a party. When he arrived, most of the guests were there. At the piano was seated an amateur musician who, just as Bach entered, had struck a dissonant chord. Attracted by the entrance of the noted composer, the amateur leaped from his seat.

The host rushed forward to greet his distinguished guest; but to the surprise of everyone, Bach ignored him, hurried across the room to the piano, and, even before vibration had ceased, skillfully resolved the discord into a harmonious cadence.

Then, arising from the piano, he greeted his host.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Tertullus

WHEN Ananias the high priest and other leaders of the Jews made their way to Cæsarea to accuse Paul before Felix ("the governor"), they brought with them, to present their case, "a certain orator named Tertullus" (Acts 24:1).

There were large numbers of such professional orators throughout the Roman empire; and it is probable that Tertullus was himself a Roman, not only because of his name, but also by reason of the fact that speeches made before Roman officials such as Felix were usually given in Latin.

After a fulsome exordium in praise of Felix, Tertullus proceeded to denounce Paul on three counts, as a traitor, a heretic, and a sacrilegious person, pointing out that the Jewish authorities had been on the point of passing judgment on the prisoner when Lysias had arbitrarily insisted on a trial before the governor.

Tertullus, it may be noted, did not secure Paul's condemnation, though the apostle was kept under guard for some time (Acts 24:2-8, 23).

Worth Knowing

ABOUT 5000 STARS ARE VISIBLE TO THE AVERAGE PERSON ON A CLEAR NIGHT!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Wisdom

If you go on painting the devil on the walls, it ends by his appearing in person.—*French Proverb.*

To act with caution is better than wise reflection.—*Cicero.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Recognize, recognition (Miss E. M. D.)—The correspondent writes:

I have been watching the Word a Day for some time to see the words "recognition" and "recognize" given their proper pronunciation. I still hear them pronounced *recignition, recignize.*

Yes, and we must reluctantly report hearing *recanize.* However, the *o* is there (clipped-short, to be sure), and careful speakers will keep it there: *rek'-og-nize* (short *e*, *o* as in connect, long *i*; *rek-og-nish'-un* (*e* and *i* short, *o* and *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Totalitarian (Mrs. E. H., who asks the meaning of this word as used in "totalitarian state")—The second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary offers this definition:

Totalitarian: Of or pertaining to a highly centralized government under the control of a political group which allows no recognition of, or representation to, other political parties; as in Fascist Italy or in Germany under the Nazi régime.

Leisure (Mrs. E. H.)—In America, preferably *le'-zher* (first *e* long, second as in maker); in England, the preference is for *lezh'-er* (first *e* short, second as in maker).

Lever (Mrs. E. H.)—Preferably *le'-ver* (first *e* long, second as in maker).

Rabies (Mrs. E. H.)—The new Webster's, oddly enough, records a preference for the three-syllable form, *ray'-bih-eez* (long *a*, short *i*, *ee* as in *feet*). The popular pronunciation is undoubtedly as two syllables, *ray'-beez.*

Series (Mrs. E. H.)—*Ser'-eez* modified (*e* long, with a trace of short *i* owing to the influence of the following *r*, as in here, *ee* as in *feet*).

Lenient (Mrs. E. H.) -Three syllables preferably, *le'-nih-ent* (first *e* long, *i* short, second *e* clipped-short). *Leen'-yent* is, of course, too close a second for comfort.

Penalize (Mrs. E. H.)— Yes, the *e* is still long, *pe'-nal-ize* (*a* clipped-short, *i* long).

Dictionary (Mrs. E. H.)—*Dik'-shun-er-y* (*i* and *e* short, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on third syllable).

Brevities

New York Times: Retrieving gold from sunken ships would seem to be a waste of labor when people are not allowed sight of gold anyhow. Why not issue currency against sunken treasure just where it is?

San Francisco Chronicle: Another way to increase human happiness is to go around asking small-fry celebrities for their autographs.

Detroit News: A traveler back from Borneo says there isn't a wild man on the whole island. It must be nice to live in a country where no one ever misplaces a collar button.

Arkansas Gazette: Proposed windowless homes, indirectly lighted and air-conditioned, undoubtedly would be more comfortable, but how'd the occupants keep tab on the neighbors?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

An Honest World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A LITTLE man who is unable to ply the usual trades sells matches by the pavement just outside an underground station; but he was not there one morning. His wares, however, were left untended, so the passer-by took a box from a pile of them, leaving a penny.

Later in the day she passed the same spot again and congratulated the man on the number of boxes sold, as there were only a few left. And after telling him she had already taken one that day, she remarked how good it was that he could rely upon the honesty of the public and leave his business to go on in his absence.

He warmed up at this and told how he had been selling matches at that same corner for 30 years—going away for his meals and sometimes leaving his goods for as long as half an hour—but he had never lost a halfpenny in all those years. He added: "Only a thief is afraid to trust others. If you are honest yourself, you are not afraid that other people will not be the same."

During very frequent periods of waiting for a bus at this spot, the writer has often noticed a great sense of friendliness and a wholesome aid of coöperation among the sellers at various newspaper and flower stalls. Here are surely exemplified the qualities of good citizenship!

In Lighter Vein

The Compliment

Shrimp: "That banker isn't so bad as people think he is. He's really a very good fellow when you know him. I went to him only last week to borrow $1000 and he received me very cordially."

Sorghum: "Did he lend you the money?"

Shrimp: "No, he didn't—but he hesitated a minute before refusing me."—*Pathfinder.*

A Friend in Need

Brown had been in the habit of borrowing books from his neighbor. This had gone on for years, but the books were never returned.

One day Green appeared at Brown's door carrying a large bookcase. "I seem to have no further use for this," he said, "and I am quite distressed in case you have no place to store my books conveniently."

A Bee Keeper

Pat was one day employed by a lady in the country. At tea she put a tiny bit of honey on his plate.

"Faith, ma'am," said Pat, "I see ye keep a bee."

The Debt Boomerang

Editor: "Here's a writer who declares that insistence upon payment of war debts will prove to be a boomerang."

Assistant: "Well, that's just what we want. A boomerang comes back."

Friend or Foe?

"As a young man," said the tanned veteran in the hotel lounge, "I took part in the Zulu war."

"Really?" said his young and fair companion. "On which side?"—*Söndagsnisse Strix* (Stockholm).

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

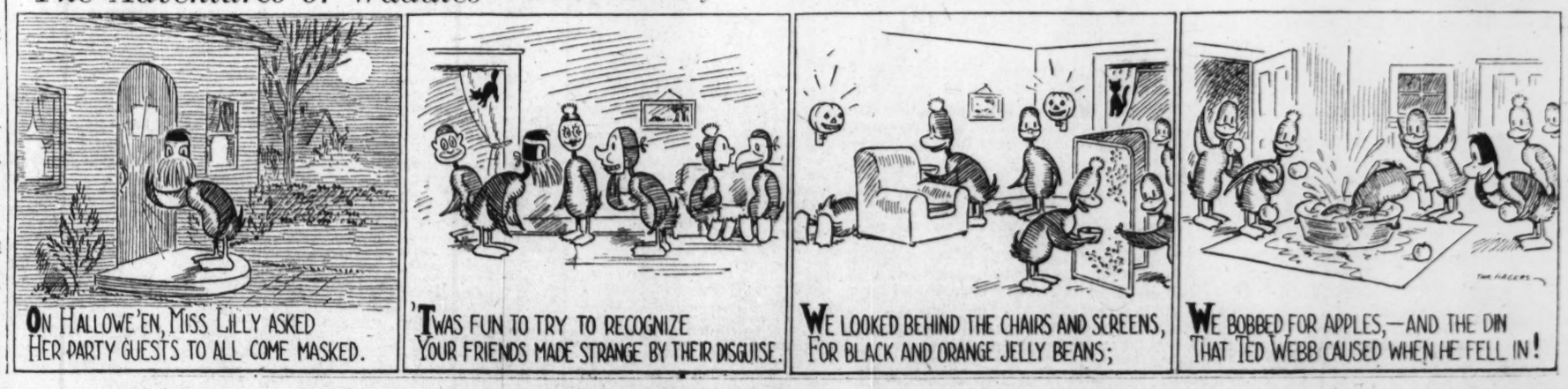
Motorized Library

A SPECIAL lending library service to suburban residents, especially to elderly women who do not get about much, is performed by a resourceful middle-aged woman. She loads up her small car with books, many the special requests of her regular clients, and takes good reading matter to homes in city and outskirts for a nominal lending-library charge.

This work keeps her in the open, active, and busy for five or six days a week, and is distinctly of benefit to those who otherwise would have to burden friends or relatives with their book wants. Mrs. A. V. L.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Halloween Party*

By THE HAGERS


ON HALLOWE'EN, MISS LILLY ASKED HER PARTY GUESTS TO ALL COME MASKED.
'TWAS FUN TO TRY TO RECOGNIZE YOUR FRIENDS MADE STRANGE BY THEIR DISGUISE.
WE LOOKED BEHIND THE CHAIRS AND SCREENS, FOR BLACK AND ORANGE JELLY BEANS;
WE BOBBED FOR APPLES,—AND THE DIN THAT TED WEBB CAUSED WHEN HE FELL IN!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Reducing Relief

NEATLY staged warning or real plunge into paternalism? The proposal just put forward for the United States to spend $12,000,000,000 on public works is one or the other. But which?

Denial at the White House that a program of any such proportions is under consideration there does not rule out its value as a warning. Plans for the expenditure of from $6,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000 have reached fairly definite form in the offices of the Public Works Administration and the Federal Reserve Board. As recommendations they may not have arrived yet in the wire basket on President Roosevelt's desk, but their very existence is enough to send shivers up the collective spine of the banking community.

They already furnish an eloquent outline of the probable alternative to such a revival of business as will remove some of the unemployment load from the Government's shoulders. They back up the President's plea for an "all-American recovery team." In effect they say to business leaders, alarmed by the distance the New Deal has already traveled from the old paths and reluctant to go further: "The Government is relaxing some restrictions, taking the NRA brakes off production and encouraging business to go ahead in its own way. But unless private enterprise gets busy and provides employment, the Government will have to do it."

Whether we like it or not, and whether or not they are so intended, that is the message these plans carry. They may have been developed with no political purpose, but their meaning is plain.

One may question whether the danger of the Government becoming an employer on such a gigantic scale will encourage business men to do more employing themselves. But the danger is real. And it is the lesser of two dangers. Uncle Sam as an employer would be somewhat safer than Uncle Sam as an almsgiver. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, is convinced that paying men even for "made work" is better than paying them for idleness, and the President himself appears determined to reduce the direct relief rolls, which have steadily increased and now hold more than 16,000,000 names.

There are at least three good reasons for the present purpose to cut down direct relief expenditures:

1. They tend to pauperize the people and to build up "vested interests" in federal funds which may come to exert dangerous political pressure. The country is already alarmed over the blatant claims of candidates seeking votes on their ability to milk the Treasury for their own districts. And we have had relief riots.

2. The financial burden is becoming too great. The Government's credit is still sound and federal taxes have not reached the height many other countries are bearing, but the national debt cannot climb at the present rate for very long without toppling over the cliff of inflation.

3. Direct relief funds are usually spent on goods for immediate consumption, and economists now believe that this kind of expenditure is less needed than buying of durable goods such as occurs when public works are constructed. About half of the nation's unemployment is in the heavy industries. And part of this American five-year plan provides for advances of federal funds to encourage local expenditures, with the hope that the money would be returned eventually.

But much as work relief may be preferred to plain almsgiving, it is a poor substitute for recovery. And of course the Government cannot go on indefinitely paying for work relief. Sooner or later—unless the United States is to go all the way into state socialism—the vast majority of workers will have to find their jobs in private enterprise.

There are economists of high standing, such as Mr. John Maynard Keynes, who believe a country can actually spend itself into prosperity. They declare that the wealth of a nation is in its productive power and that when men and machines are idle it can better afford to borrow against their potential productivity than to permit the waste of idleness. No nation has yet been willing to plunge into a full test of this theory, and its results would certainly be in doubt so long as public opinion—the ultimate basis of confidence and credit—was unready.

Apparently the Roosevelt Administration is not going to embark on such a scheme until efforts to reduce relief by the revival of business and employment have had further trial. Meanwhile, it is preparing to help take up the slack, and getting ready a long-range plan for it to take over on a larger scale the task of furnishing work in case private enterprise is unable to furnish it.

But before that step is taken large questions of fundamental political and economic policy should be settled. Such a plunge into paternalism should be taken with eyes open and only if it becomes unavoidable.

The Handmaid of Mercy

SOCIAL workers and others dealing with lawbreakers showed in the articles on Preventing the Causes of Crime, recently concluded in the Monitor, that lack of law enforcement is a serious cause of delinquency and crime.

Juvenile court workers in one of the large cities of the East have stated that the child who early finds that delinquency does not pay is not likely to require the proof that crime does not. It is the youth or child who learns that he can "get away with it" through politics or bribery, without paying the penalty, temporarily, who is most apt to fall victim to the temptation of evil in its more vicious forms.

Evidence in support of this statement is found in the history of one of the criminals who recently shot his way out of jail in Richmond, Va., mortally wounding a guard, after having been sentenced for the murder of a Federal Reserve truck driver in that city. This man is still at large. Records show that since 1925 he had been arrested twenty-one times, and only twice subjected to punishment and then no more than a fine.

Although the arrests were for such crimes as attempted robbery of a bank, illegal transportation of liquor, larceny of an automobile, and assault and battery of a policeman and two women, this man was never sentenced to a prison term. Since his criminal career started when he was still a youth, and since he was allowed to go unpunished time after time, although his record linked him with gangsters of the most ruthless type, it would seem fair to assume that some more effectual deterrent of his course in wrongdoing than repeated leniency could have been used.

It is still true that justice is the handmaid of mercy.

French Republicanism Revives

THE tenor of the speeches at the important Radical-Socialist Congress in Nantes confirms the sentiment already evidenced among members of the French Senate, that Premier Doumergue faces serious opposition to his scheme to increase the power of the Premier so that he can dissolve the Chamber without even the consent of the Senate.

As is pointed out in the *Programme du Parti*, issued by the Radical-Socialists, the Constitution of 1875 was voted by an assembly of monarchists with a view to a deliberate restoration. Since then changes and modifications have been made to adapt it to democratic and parliamentary trends. "Our régime," continues the *Programme*, "was conceived for the establishment of personal power. Our party stands for its reorganization to make it serve economic development and democratic progress."

This substitution of democratic for personal power is one of the chief keys to Radical-Socialism. It embodies the traditions of the French Revolution and such men as Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Ledru-Rollin, Jules Ferry, Emile Combes and others who fought with all the fervor of their intense, Gallic natures to stave off what they declared to be the evils of inflated, personal ambitions like those of the Louises, Napoleon I and III, or a General Boulanger.

The deliberations of the Radical-Socialist congress at Nantes show that apprehensions are still very lively as to the possible misuse of power by an individual. The French people do not fear such actual misuse by M. Doumergue. He enjoys their confidence and is *l'homme du jour* who they believe is still able to lead them out of political confusion and economic depression. But to constitutionalize this power so that any premier can use it is, evidently, a very different thing, in the eyes of good republicans.

As the last elections in France for the Council Generals showed that the political texture of the country had not changed much, the Radical-Socialist Party probably has the power, lacking a new emergency, to block M. Doumergue's reform of the Premiership.

Speech Can Be Silver

A NEW YORK advertising firm has offered an annual award of a silver cup for good radio announcing. The firm makes the award as a "modest protest against the stilted, hot-potato school" of broadcasting. Under the competent judges appointed, the best voice and the clearest articulation should surely win.

Now, if the campaign could only be extended to a far wider field! One would rejoice to see as entrants into the competition not a few public speakers, acquaintances who sometimes telephone from afar, grocery clerks who mumble desired information about the day's supplies, groups like the bevies of schoolgirls on the subway, who talk among themselves, or rather scream, ever louder and more raucously.

In London, not long since, George Bernard Shaw addressed the students of the Bedford College for Women. The dramatist expressed his astonishment that young people who are proud of their vigor in tennis and other violent sports are so unathletic in their articulation of the English language as to deserve the epithet of "slovenly."

Always, among gentle folk, the gift of clear and agreeable speech has been valued. This is the ancient advice of a Toltec mother to her daughter, as quoted from the Spanish, by the historian Désiré Charnay—

> My beloved daughter, speak calmly and deliberately; do not raise your voice too high, nor speak very low, but in a moderate tone. Neither mince when you speak nor when you salute, nor talk through your nose; but let your words be proper and your voice gentle.

And in our own times, President Eliot of Harvard University once said that if there is one test of education, it is the ability to use one's own language with exactness, freedom, and charm.

Geneva Personalities—II

M. LOUIS BARTHOU, France's Foreign Minister, who was a victim of assassination at Marseilles, along with King Alexander of Yugoslavia, several weeks ago, was the most vehement, the most aggressive little man who had ever entered the precincts of the League. He kept the galleries alert. His "slap-stick stuff" was altogether new. On his first appearance he buffeted Sir John Simon, and belabored Mr. Arthur Henderson. He gave a whack in passing to Salvador de Madariaga. On his second he went for Giuseppe Motta, slashing right and left, because Switzerland had voted against Russia, had refused policemen for the Saar, and had asked for a case to be stated in respect of war damages to neutrals. He also contrived to upset Poland by his plan to bring Europe into a vast coalition. He kept things lively with a vengeance. Never a dull moment when he was on the scene.

There was a lurking doubt, however, as to whether he even began to understand the meaning of the Geneva pièce. No more pretense at internationalism. Just downright national diplomacy. When he spoke of the possibility of sending French troops into the Saar—as Poincaré sent them into the Ruhr—the clock seemed to whiz back for at least ten years.

* * *

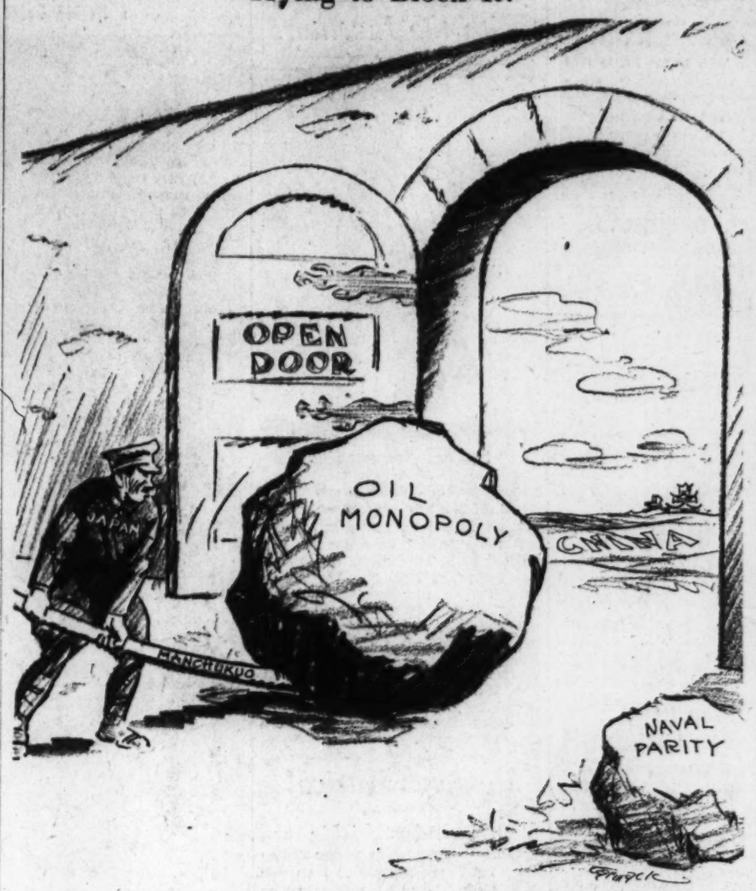
Giuseppe Motta has been particularly conspicuous this year. He has been at the League since the commencement, but he had a remarkable opportunity to express the "opposition" viewpoint to Russia's admission. It is held by many persons in many lands, but few countries as a whole now desire, as a matter of political expediency, the ostracism of the Soviet. Yet it is good that all opinions are spoken. It would have been a mistake, because untrue, to have made of Russia's entrance an occasion for apotheosis. Thus Signor Motta, pink-faced, white-haired, in old-fashioned frock-coat and almost clerical collar, looking like a Protestant clergyman, was charged with the disagreeable but necessary duty of voicing the objections, in order that a political success should not be turned into a moral triumph.

* * *

Eamon de Valera is undoubtedly one of the key men in Geneva. I know little about his work in Ireland, but in Switzerland he reminds us of the ethical character of the League. It cannot afford to be cynical in its patronage of Machiavellian diplomacy. It must be stopped from being the mere meeting-place of intriguing and negotiating ministers who make and unmake alliances, and range nations against nations. Someone remarked that the name of God had never been invoked in the League. But Mr. de Valera invoked it. A tall, bottle-shouldered, eager-nosed, fervent-spoken man, he reminded us that the true way of preventing war was not to build lifeless machinery, but to obey the divine precept—to love one another, brothers as we are of a common Father. And that is the supreme word that needs repeating tirelessly from what should be the Geneva pulpit.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Trying to Block It?



Autumn Adventures

FOR years I have longed to walk on October leaves, to listen to them crackle beneath my boots, and exult in the music of their rustle as they scatter before my playful kicks. Just why that not-to-be-downed yearning should persist in the breast of one city-born and city-bred others may be able to explain. I am content to chronicle the fact.

Much more to the point is the joy of finding that realization in this instance exceeds expectation. "How," I ask myself, "did I manage these long decades to resist this hankering to tread leaf-carpeted lanes?" True, there were tree-bordered avenues in the big city most recently my dwelling place. There, too, elms and maples obeyed the call of autumn, and their leaves scampered gayly along the sidewalks and danced in the very gutters for glee to the lively tune of the brisk fall breeze. But a vigilant public works department swept them up all too quickly, evidently considering the glad swirl of brownish, yellow and rich red autumn leaves too wanton and disturbing to the tidy austerity of city streets.

The reader may have guessed that I—or we—have moved to the country. We have, and recently enough still to experience a thrill of surprise each time we look out of the window and see the fresh colors nature has painted overnight instead of gazing at the back wall of an apartment house. Each time we step from the front door to go to the village a sense of adventure overtakes us. The unselfish alacrity of each member of the family to volunteer to fetch the mail from the post office mornings and evenings is possibly not wholly unconnected with this. The song "We are back-to-the-landers" rises in our hearts each time another villager addresses us by name. Obscure and unpretentious we may be, but secretly we rejoice at the friendly interest these kindly neighbors show in us.

* * *

Of course, we are not really back-to-the-landers. If any digging of the soil is undertaken it will be because the lady of the house can never see any piece of land bigger than a handkerchief without plotting to convert a portion of it into a vegetable and flower garden. She had the good sense to choose a rural birthplace and she considers that piece of ground lost which does not blossom or produce. Nevertheless, the score or more of miles between us and the city has outdistanced suburbia and dropped us among folk who greet one another as they pass in that open freemasonry where the password is a friendly smile, and no secret grip is needed.

To the urbanite who has ever at a public banquet sat next to a delightful stranger only to discover that his new found acquaintance has lived for years in the next apartment there is a positive feeling of elation at the active not to say inquisitive concern of his country neighbors in his affairs. Has not Sir James Barrie told us of that Scottish village where the laying of a new bit of oilcloth in someone's kitchen was the occasion of buzzing—and burring—comment in every cottage before the gudewife had finished tacking it down on the floor? And that those same hands that cautiously drew aside the window curtains to watch it taken in the house were instantly and ever ready lovingly to give all-night help when a new bairn came to any cottage.

Here in this New England community the same spirit of helpfulness has already placed us in its debt. When the furnace acted like an army mule, did not our neighbors flock to advise us how to cure its stubbornness? They did. As a matter of fact the evening conferences in the cellar grew so numerous and so crowded that the lady of the house facetiously suggested moving the parlor furniture into it to accommodate the considerate and sympathizing guests. Gratefully we record that this Round Table of the Cellar discovered the satisfactory remedy, a result too seldom achieved by more ambitious conferences.

* * *

To the poet-naturalist of Walden our solitude would, perhaps, have seemed incomplete. Through the thinning foliage we can glimpse a neighbor's roof in one direction; in another, at the sloping end of a meadow, a barn half hidden by a clump of silver birches. But as our road ends rather unexpectedly and quickly in the woods even the hermit-minded Thoreau could there have found the quiet he sought and loved. We ourselves consider the landscape made even more lovely by the presence of the barn. It is weather-beaten, sturdy and altogether cozy. One imagines it containing all sorts of fascinating things. Definitely, if mutely, it sets seal and signature as witness that we live in the country. Some Saturday afternoon we shall ask its owner's permission to explore it.

It rained last night. Now the cloudless sky is blue, so blue, and the noonday sun has melted away the morning's chill as it splashes the weather vane on the barn with gold. And the serenity of the countryside wraps around us. Horace, amid the calm solitudes of his beloved Sabine hills, scarcely could have been more contented. We wish all our city friends could share with us the joy of kicking aside the October leaves.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Undoing Recognition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial on "Undoing Recognition" in the Monitor of September 12 contains erroneous statements which I consider it my duty to call to your attention.

When Litvinoff, fishing for recognition, displayed as bait $500,000,000 worth of purchases, only the very gullible could take him seriously. At the height of Russia's frenzied Five-Year Plan, in the year 1930, her American purchases were only about $114,000,000. Then we lost Russian business; not, as was claimed by Litvinoff, because we refused to recognize, but because Germany, by means of loans from America, was able to finance commercial loans to Russia. Germany still owes us this money, by means of which she took away our Russian business.

It is economically self-evident that the measure of a nation's capacity to import is its ability to export. Such nations as China, India and Russia, where the very low standards of living and the misery and degradation of the people evidence a crying need for the products of our farms and factories, cannot afford us an opportunity to meet that need because their productive ability to pay either in goods or money is woefully inadequate.

It is idle to expect Russia to pay its debts to America, even granting her desire to meet her just obligations. It should be well known that Russia is *economically* bankrupt.

Your editorial states that Moscow requires credit on no better terms than it gets from European industrial nations. Are you not aware that shortly after United States recognition, Russia negotiated commercial treaties with England, France and Italy, and that in each case there was no loan, but Russia was obligated to pay for its imports by means of exports. *She thereby exhausted her limited export capacity*, leaving for American business only the possibility of exchanging money for goods; and Russia sadly lacks money.

Therefore, it has at last become evident to our Government that Russia will buy our goods only if we lend them the money. Also, she will pay her debts to our Government and to our citizens only if we hand over the money needed to meet these obligations.

I address you on this subject out of a fullness of information afforded by my intimate contact with social and economic conditions throughout Russia during three years' employment as an American specialist for the Soviet Government.

W. E. HARTMAN

St. Clair, Mich.

[Editor's Note.—Our correspondent says that "the measure of a nation's capacity to import is its ability to export." But he does not follow the axiom through to its logical conclusion. If the United States would take more tungsten from China, then China could take more American automobiles. If the United States would take more Russian manganese, the U. S. S. R. could take more American cotton. That is the issue in its simplest form. It is not a problem of Chinese or Russian "productive ability to pay either in goods or money" being "woefully inadequate." To talk of anything being wrong in this connection is totally beside the point. In short, the trouble is lack of American demand.

In its American trade, Russia has been buying twice as much as it has sold. That could not go on. Not that the U. S. S. R.—a potentially rich and relatively unexploited country—was "exhausted," as our correspondent says. What happened was that those *general* trade balances out of which the U. S. S. R. paid for its American imports were curtailed. Thus, if anything was "exhausted," it was the market to which the Soviet was selling—and, then, for political more than economic reasons perhaps. Britain and France, for instance, objected to buying far more from Russia than Russia bought from them. They objected, that is to say, to enabling the U. S. S. R. to "clear" its one-sided American purchases.

The new treaties which those countries have signed with the Soviet impose upon the United States an added reason to consider very carefully both the advisability and the terms of a loan. The money would never come back if the United States did not open its doors to receive Russian products. Such a warning has already been advanced in the Monitor.]

For International Friendship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I reply to the letter in your issue of September 14, in which Mrs. Lola Edds asks, "Can we not band together to prevent the horrors of another war?"

I suggest that the cultivation of friendships between peoples of different nations must ultimately result in the prevention of war, and I can think of no finer antidote to war fever than the experience of visiting foreigners in their own homes and of finding how little they differ from ourselves fundamentally. After such interchange of hospitality, the very thought of being compelled to fight with intent to kill one's former hosts and friends is horrible.

Foreign travel is not practical for all, but every individual can cultivate foreign friendship by correspondence. I have the honor to be British representative of the I. C. P. (International Correspondence for Peace), an organization striving to promote friendly relations by interchange of letters and visits. It is an enjoyable and inspiring work in which all can share; facilities for improving one's knowledge of foreign languages is but one of the many advantages accruing.

The I. C. P. has members in every civilized country, united by a common interest. My address is 30 Scarisbrick New Road, Southport, and I shall be pleased to send to Mrs. Edds and to any other friends further details of our work, which is independent of racial, religious and political influence. We invite the coöperation of all who have similar ideals. Our aim is universal brotherhood, based on peace and good will. In proportion as we achieve that, war must cease to be even a possibility.

LEONARD HOLMES

Southport, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

Siam Still Smiles

By Marc T. Greene

SUCH unexpected developments as revolutions and monarchical abdications may come to pass in Siam but still the designation long since applied will hold. Siam will continue to smile, for has it not ever been known as "smiling Siam"? And are its people much more than grown-up children who refuse to take things too seriously, and whose high objectives are to live on friendly terms with all the world, to laugh and play and be happy?

All those who know Siam and the Siamese were amazed when they decided to abandon the distinction of being the world's solé remaining absolute monarchy and to demand a constitution. There came a revolution, but of a mild, almost Gilbertian sort, and easygoing King Prajadhipok readily yielded to his people's desire. He was mystified and probably a little hurt, and perhaps rather inclined to give over his kingship altogether. But, being Siamese, he will not worry much nor long. What his people desire, that they shall have. And every Siamese, the King included, will continue to smile.

For Siam is a land of smiles and sunshine. The pride of these people is their reputation for politeness and good cheer. Yet the world has only lately come to know them, for it was not until the last vestiges of extraterritoriality were abolished, largely through American influence, that as much of modernity as a European hotel existed.

* * *

Bangkok, city of a million people, including hundreds of thousands of all the Eastern races with a few score Europeans lost somewhere in the stupendous medley, is as colorful as an extravaganza, and to the newcomer quite as unreal. It contains a thousand "sights" of the usual tourist character, but it contains a good deal more than that. It is a cross section and a generous one of the life and habits and manners of the Orient, and many of its activities are unique, not only in the East but in all the world.

For Bangkok is the Venice of the East and more of its ceaseless traffic is waterborne than of the land. The canals are everywhere, all connecting and all somewhere entering the main river, the farcome, Himalayan-born, Menam. All day long and for many a day you may traverse them in a light-draft sampan, or today even in a motor launch, and find your way into all manner of strange places and unexpected contacts.

* * *

The life of the huge city centers about these canals. In the morning they are busiest, for then the market boats ply up and down, and yellow-draped Buddhist priests and monks paddle their own little craft about, seeking to fill their food bowls for the day's needs. Bargaining between the houses and shops whose fronts are open to the waterside is as energetic and as clamorous as in the great Chinese markets ashore. And through the chaos occasional large junks piled high with heavy teak from the north force their way.

Northward from Bangkok almost to the very borders of the unknown leads a railway whose locomotives were made in England and whose cars in Germany. The former are wood burning, but the diminutive cars they draw offer every modern amenity, even to bathrooms. Not far from the capital is Bang-pa-In where long ago the kings used to have their seats.

The train, clean and neat and efficient, proceeds northward through the physical heart of Siam. Across the far-reaching alluvial plain, more than 50,000 acres of the richest rice-growing land in the East, the way leads and then the jungle is at hand, a jungle through which only twenty years ago it required more than six weeks to make a way achieved by the train in twenty hours. Villages of thatched huts are discovered here and there in the depths of the forest, their dwellers seeking some measure of security against the wild by building high upon stilts.

* * *

At each stopping place a yellow-garbed monk or two regard the train with mild wonder. They are equipped chiefly with huge umbrellas and food bowls. They pause wherever the quickly gathering tropical twilight surrounds them, spread their umbrella, which has a mosquito net attached, finish what may be left in the food bowl, sit for an hour in tranquil contemplation, and then compose themselves to slumber under the net. At dawn they arise and seek the nearest bazaar, or jungle village.

At the close of the second day the terminus of the railway, which is at a considerable town called Chiengmai, is at hand. Even here you discover to your surprise that something of modernity has penetrated, for you are welcomed to a "guest house" hard by the railway station where an urbane, white-garbed Chinese has prepared a sufficient meal.

Not for nothing have the Siamese acquired their reputation for friendliness and never-failing hospitality, and though they may decide to have no more kings, yet under whatever political designation or whatever rule they will always be the smiling Siamese.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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BOSTON, OCTOBER 31, 1934

Temperance

By Viscount Astor

EVERY NATION AS it advances in its civilization develops a temperance movement to reduce the evil consequences of the unwise use of intoxicants. Why then in the year 1934 is there still an unsolved Drink Question?

If we can get an accurate diagnosis of the problem we ought to know what remedy to apply.

The problem is twofold. Firstly, there is the social aspect due to the effects on human beings of alcoholic liquors. Secondly, there is the political aspect due to the fact that large profits can be made by commercial traders in liquors and that these must inevitably organize to prevent legislatures curtailing their profits by checking the use of intoxicants.

People tell us frequently that religion and natural science clash—that the Bible cannot be reconciled with the physical sciences. That is an issue into which I shall not dip on this occasion. But where intoxicants are concerned we find that the teachings of religion and of modern science tally.

In England the Government encourages the teaching in the state schools of the effects of alcohol on brain, nerve, muscle. This instruction is based on expert experiments and proved facts.

* * *

Recently the British Government set up a Royal Commission to reëxamine the British problem. Its members sat for some 18 months, at the end of which they reported that "the use of intoxicants as an aid to work, whether physical or mental, is physiologically unsound, and the performance of the finer kinds of work, including driving of a motorcar or the piloting of an airplane, may be temporarily impaired by even moderate doses"; further that "alcohol is definitely not a specific cure for any disease nor has it any prophylactic (i. e., preventative) value."

They accepted the evidence as to the influence of immoderate drinking in the aggravation of poverty, neglect of children, matrimonial trouble, prostitution and certain forms of crime; they felt that industry stood to gain by a further reduction in consumption of intoxicants, and they emphatically declared that in "too many cases amounts (of money) were being spent on intoxicating liquor which could not be afforded if the necessaries of life, including proper food and clothing for the children and a sufficient amount in rent to secure proper living accommodation, were to be supplied in adequate measure."

They outlined what I call the social aspect of the drink problem.

Before touching on the political aspect let me bring out an important point.

Drink is essentially a deceiver: its effects on humans are misleading in every way. Further, it appeals to man's lower or animal nature, to man's fleshly senses, to his "carnal mind." Even in the Old Testament its double effects had been noted; drink was thought to "make glad the heart of man" but "at the last it biteth like a serpent."

Our primitive ancestors knew little of either moral or spiritual man. However, as we read in the Old Testament, they gradually gained an increasing conception of morality and of moral human beings. The higher understanding of spirituality and of spiritual man came later. It is one of the chief lessons of our Lord's teaching in the New Testament.

In pagan times, pleasure was associated with the gratification of fleshly lusts which in consequence were deified. The excitement of combat was translated into a being called the god Mars. Sexual passion was symbolized by the goddess Venus. The emotions due to fermented liquors were represented by the god Bacchus. The pagan gods were in fact deifications of the lusts of the flesh. The ancients' heaven, the "other world," was a place where "wine, women and song" and other fleshly emotions were available for the gratification of man's senses.

* * *

The lusts of the flesh are the world's oldest deceiver. Now we know that the "flesh lusteth against the spirit" and that "the carnal mind is enmity against God." The devil, the enemy against God, is a deceiver, "a liar in whom is no truth." The world, the flesh and the devil in fact make a false appeal for enjoyment and this misled our ancestors. The struggle between Spirit and the flesh, their opposition and antagonism, their essential difference is constantly brought out in the New Testament.

The Christian world today has a totally different conception of God than the view of pagans and so naturally the conception of man "in God's image and likeness" must also differ. God being Spirit, man in His likeness must be spiritual and our aim should be to reveal his spirituality and not to pander to carnality.

We no longer exalt and worship our fleshly lusts or physical senses. We try to overcome them, to put them aside—we try to bring out our higher true spiritual nature—we are also, consciously or unconsciously, getting a better conception of joy and happiness. Gradually it is becoming realized that alcohol must inevitably always be on the side of the flesh in its conflict with the Spirit, that anything which tends to take the razor edge off our highest faculties or which has the physiological effects of alcohol must be opposed to the Spirit.

This then briefly is the problem as it concerns morality (citizenship) and spirituality (religion).

Why then is there delay in putting things right? Why do not dictators where they rule, legislators

Illustration by Robert Charles Haun

where they govern, voters in democracies, the great churches where they have influence insist upon the elimination of this social sore? Nay, further, why in almost every country has temperance recently received a setback?

The answer to these queries is less simple and less readily accepted because many people are unwilling or unable to observe what happens behind the scenes, and because the answer involves the setting aside by many temperance reformers of cherished views as to the correct remedy.

The belief that man has a "natural" appetite for strong drink creates the first or social problem. The second or political problem is due to the fact that there is money, for many, in satisfying this appetite—nay more, the bigger the appetite, the more widespread it is, the more lucrative becomes the supplying of intoxicants. The appetite need not be that of the drunkard; in fact the lesser appetites of numerous moderate drinkers yield safer profits.

At the recent International Congress Against Alcoholism I reminded the delegates that statesmen and the public were becoming increasingly convinced that it was impossible to reconcile the world's interest in maintaining peace with the financial interest of those who, for their personal gain, make those armaments and munitions, the accumulations of which threaten peace. In other words, the manufacture and sale of arms for private profit is contrary to the public interest because it is inconsistent with the absence of war and tends to interfere with the maintenance of peace. I also reminded the delegates that the League of Nations' inquiry into the white slave traffic had reported that the magnitude and complexity of the problem created by this traffic was due not to the fact that some men wished to be immoral or that some women were prepared to sell themselves but to the fact that large profits could be made by "third party interests." These artificially stimulated and intensified men's lustful desires and then made money by satisfying them.

* * *

Exactly the same thing applies to drink. Why do distillers, brewers, wine merchants advertise their wares? Why do they in their posters, their written articles, their propaganda put forward suggestions which conflict absolutely with the findings of scientific research? Why do they try to instill the habit of drinking or invent new seductive beverages such as cocktails? The answer is simple. They do this because there is money in stimulating man's appetite for liquor. It is due to the existence of the third party interest. "The private profit motive by which sales are artificially stimulated is the greatest single contributing cause of the evils of excess." This interest increases its profit in so far as it can successfully intensify or create a desire or habit to drink.

The British Royal Commission estimated that the liquor trade in Britain spent annually well over £2,000,000 on advertisements. This is an amount equal to about a quarter of their profits and is enormously greater than the combined expenditure of all the temperance forces. The commission reported that the advertisements often "contained statements with palpable scientific untruths," that many were "designed to attract the rising generation."

This commission was clear also as to the existence in Britain of a highly organized, secret, wealthy, unscrupulous political liquor caucus. I understand that in America this has also been the experience of private trading in liquor.

Every country must aim at reducing the squalor, misery, inefficiency consequent upon the unwise use of alcohol. Every nation's interest is to limit, to check, to control the use of alcohol. But it is to the interest of every brewer, of every distiller, of every wine merchant to maintain and increase the demand for his product. In no country have the liquor interests forced or urged the government to curtail the use of intoxicants, even in periods when their use was associated with gross excess and degradation.

Consequently there is an irreconcilable conflict between the interest of the state to check the use of intoxicants and the interest of a commercial liquor trade to increase their use. The liquor trade in order to protect its actual and prospective profits organizes politically to prevent statesmen and the public conscience from reducing these profits. The liquor interests subscribe to the campaign funds of politicians, obtain influence by subsidizing caucuses. In fact they corrupt politics. This creates the second problem associated with drink, namely, the political problem.

The existence of the alcohol problem has in the past in many countries led to a demand for prohibition. Reformers thought they saw a quick and absolute solution in legally coercive measures which would by law prevent men obtaining intoxicants.

This method has been tried but in no country has it worked satisfactorily. One can prohibit the legal sale of intoxicants, but one cannot by legislation prohibit either the appetite for these beverages or the desire for gain in satisfying this appetite.

VISCOUNT ASTOR

The bootlegger sprang up because there was money in supplying liquor. The bootlegger's third party interest is exactly similar to that of the brewer, the commercial wine merchant or saloon keeper. To achieve his ends he corrupted politics. He did this to an even worse degree than the licensed retailer or manufacturer because his intervention involved an ever increasing disregard of the law, and because owing to the size of his profits he had a bottomless purse with which to bribe.

* * *

Mr. Lloyd George in England and Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. in the United States, as well as certain other courageous politicians and enlightened reformers, wise and experienced in their generation, grasped the fact that in order to tackle successfully the social problem one must begin by eliminating the supply of drink for profit. They realized that if a country could wipe out the third party interest, whether of a legal commercial drink trade or of an illegal bootlegging one, then that country would stand an immeasurably better chance of solving the social problems arising from alcohol.

If intoxicants were no longer sold on a commercial basis, if the extent of a large number of individuals' private income no longer varied with the quantity of beer, spirits, wines which by clever salesmanship they were able to get the public to consume, if men were prohibited using the artifices of modern competitive business to stimulate and increase the demand for drink, there would be an entirely new situation.

Let me examine this.

* * *

Let us assume the existence of a disinterested public body with the exclusive monopoly right either of (a) manufacturing beer and spirits and importing wines as well as of selling them to the public, or (b) alternately of such a body merely with the exclusive monopoly right of retailing intoxicants.

Let us further assume that this authority was charged with putting, and so constituted that it would put, the public interest first and foremost, what would happen?

Men who wanted to drink, who were already accustomed to drinking, who derived pleasure from it or who wished to taste and test it, could obtain beers, wines, spirits without undue let or hindrance. The liquor supplied would be of good quality. The price would be high by comparison with soft drinks but not high enough to enable bootleggers to thrive. Prices would be so regulated as to encourage people to buy the lighter wines and beers. There would be no enticing advertisements in newspapers, on hoardings, on public conveyances. As a result such consumption as existed would be unstimulated. It would not be due to commercial stimulus. Men with a craving or desire could satisfy it. But all the artifices, all the suggestions, all the half truths, all the inaccuracies now associated with the supply of liquor on a competitive, profit-earning basis would be absent.

Under such a system the truths about alcohol made known to us by natural science and the teachings of religion at last would have a fair chance. They would no longer be obscured and swamped by the highly paid, tendentious, self-interested propaganda of the liquor trade. Nor would temperance efforts be blocked by politicians who owed their public position to support from the drink interests.

Hitherto most temperance leaders have refused to accept the statesmanlike policy of such men as Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Rockefeller. Hence the loosening of the state's control over the supply of drink in England, the reëstablishment of the saloon in the United States, and the slip back in Europe and Canada.

Earnest reformers have spent much energy picking holes in the policy I have outlined for the sale of liquor by some public authority. I shall not attempt to sketch what the instrument for supplying liquor should be or how it should be established. Probably its exact nature and functions would differ in each country. I merely wish to set out certain principles.

By now we have in Canada, in the Scandinavian countries, in Russia, in Carlisle (in England) acquired sufficient knowledge to enable us to lay down certain essentials:

1. There must be public audit of accounts.
2. No money should be spent in advertising liquor or in subsidizing politicians or the press directly or indirectly.
3. The liquor sold should be of standard quality, not too cheap, the use of lighter beverages should be encouraged by price, the supply of good food and nonintoxicants should be encouraged in places where alcohol was sold.
4. The profits should automatically go into some public fund.

Such a system would give effect to the correct function of the state, namely to safeguard men from excessive temptation, from the misrepresentation and lures such as are associated with up-to-date competitive business salesmanship in liquor.

Such a system would enable independent men and women whom the drink traffic now keeps out of public life to replace ambitious or less scrupulous politicians who now enter with the liquor trade's support or else are allowed to get there because it is known by the vested interests that these persons are not keen temperance reformers.

* * *

After the establishment of such a system it would remain for education, whether by religion or science or government, to put the real facts about alcohol before people. As man becomes more moral and a better citizen he must tend to curtail the use of anything which creates the social aspect of the drink problem as well as the political corruption associated with private interests in liquor. As man becomes more spiritual he must turn away from anything which diminishes his moral control, which blunts his highest faculties, which panders to his carnal senses.

In large communities where there is an overwhelmingly dry sentiment it is consistent with democracy to forbid the sale of intoxicants. Local option seems the best way of achieving this. The plebiscites associated with the system have real educational value. Further, this method prevents the scandals that arise when a law no longer has the sanction of public opinion behind it for its enforcement. But it should be clearly established that if dry areas voted wet the supply of liquor should immediately vest in the hands of a public monopoly or authority, and that under no circumstances should the profit motive be reestablished. Were this done, it is obvious that individuals and commercial interests would not spend money trying to reëstablish drink in dry areas in the hope of making money were their aim and expenditure successful.

As Mr. Rockefeller puts it, "Only as the profit motive is eliminated is there any hope of controlling the liquor traffic in the interests of decent society. To approach the problem from any other angle is only to tinker with it and to insure failure." My observation of events in Britain and elsewhere causes me to indorse this statement without qualification.

The tragedy of the past years lies in the fact that temperance reformers have preferred to do the relatively easy thing of tilting against liquor instead of first doing the much more difficult thing of eliminating the liquor interests.

Meet the Prince of Wales!

He Lives at Fort Belvedere, Where He Is a Perfect Host, Gardener and Golfer, but His Insatiable Desire for Information Takes the Heir to the Throne Almost Everywhere

By Peggy Scott

"I WISH MARY would take on my job and let me go on with this!" That is what the Prince of Wales said after a football match when he was an undergraduate at Magdalen College, Oxford.

Later, when he was trying to persuade Lord Kitchener to let him go to the front at the beginning of the war, he pleaded: "I've got plenty of brothers!"

The restraint imposed upon the heir to the throne revealed itself in a little incident at the seaside, within sound of the guns, during the war.

Some nurses in uniform had come from the hospital, and were sitting on the sand dunes looking at the sea. Presently some officers in khaki joined them. A young American nurse said to a fair-haired boy: "Say! what a lot of decorations you've got; you must be brave!"

"I'm afraid I haven't earned them," he replied.

Afterward, she learned that she had been talking to the Prince of Wales, who had been a constant source of anxiety to those responsible for his safety because he would take the risks that other men had to take.

Remembering this natural wish for freedom to do as he likes, which every other man possesses more or less, the Prince's constant public service is a wonderful thing. He has earned these decorations over and over again.

* * *

A simple note appears in the Court Circular: "The Prince of Wales received this afternoon Mr. A. R. Fraser (Department of Overseas Trade)."

That means that His Royal Highness wanted to talk to the official who had just returned from completing the treaty made with the Argentine in 1933.

When President Roca of Argentina came over to negotiate a treaty, the business was discussed between politicians, but there were moments when the Prince intervened effectively. He could do so because of his friendship with Dr. Roca, formed during his visit to South America in 1931, and because of his personal prestige in the Argentine.

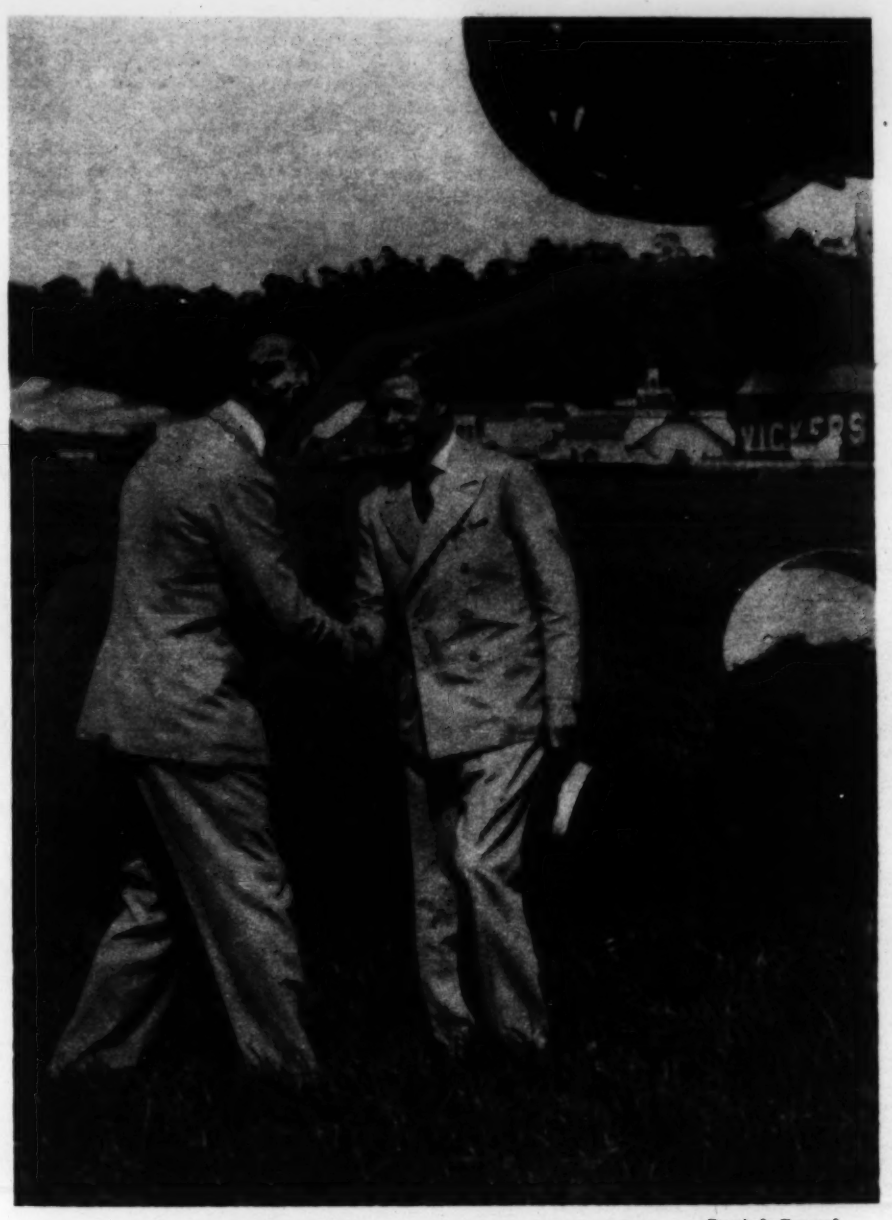
He told the British residents in South America that he wanted to be their "liaison officer"—"to serve as liaison officer between British chambers of commerce in South America, and manufacturers and industry in England." In his person he symbolizes the friendship between England and Argentina; he drew the two countries closer together and made possible a treaty favorable to his country.

A number of times during the three months of negotiation, he sent for the officials concerned to ask about the progress being made. He went into the three aspects of the treaty: sterling exchange, tariff questions, and meat quotas, and easily grasped even the difficult exchange question.

The Prince is very quick to acquire information, and he carries it. He obtains it from conversation, and by seeing things for himself; not from books. Every official who goes to and from the Argentine, he sees, and he does not like it if any official dealing with South America cannot talk Spanish. He learned it himself before he went to Argentina, and he talks the language well. His Royal Highness took Buenos Aires by storm when he made a speech in Spanish at the opening of the British Trade Exhibition. All his life, he has taken the trouble to learn the language of the people he had to address.

He began as a boy when he learned "the language spoken in Heaven," for his investiture as Prince of Wales in the Castle of Carnarvon.

Although the Prince is very shy in public, he makes friends easily. He has a delightful smile, and when he shakes hands, it is something personal. He has a remarkable memory for people and places. He never forgets anyone he has met, and he knows thousands of people.



Sport & General

THE PRINCE WELCOMED AT BROOKLANDS AIRDROME

Always Interested in Aviation, and Owner of Several Planes, He Often Finds Air Travel the Only Means by Which He Can Meet His Myriad Engagements.

It is impossible to estimate the trade the Prince has brought to this country from South America, but certain it is that important British traders went into the Argentine market after his visit. One of the largest motorcar manufacturers now has its own establishment at Buenos Aires with supply and service on a big scale, and this led up to Britain making very important tariff proposals to the Argentine Government, which were accepted.

Although the Prince said: "Trade's the thing!" when he was over there, he has done all he could since to unite the two countries also on cultural interests. The Ibero-American Institute has been reformed, with the Prince as president, and visits to the Argentine of eminent natural scientists have been arranged so that British culture may be known. Mr. Philip Guedalla, the director, took eight undergraduates—four from Oxford and four from Cambridge—to South America; and eight university students from Buenos Aires paid a return visit.

When the Prince starts a job, he never stops, and what he has done for his country in the Argentine, he is doing all the time. In the autumn of 1932 he made a tour of Scandinavia—and the Danish agreement followed.

His Royal Highness is a most energetic and individual worker. When he is on a tour, he will sometimes work all night on his speeches. The material, naturally, is collected for him, but he always makes it his own, and taps out his speeches on the typewriter himself.

There was an occasion when the King was prevented from making a speech, and at very short notice the Prince was asked to take his place. The people who wanted the appeal made brought a speech prepared to the Prince when he returned from a dinner late in the evening. "That's no good!" he said at once, and set to work there and then and wrote his own speech.

His consideration for other people brought a delightful surprise to a member of Toc H. He received a letter from the Prince one morning telling him that he had used a few lines from a pamphlet he had written, in his appeal at the Albert Hall for personal service for the unemployed, and apologizing for not asking him beforehand if he might do so!

His friends say that the Prince talks most about housing. Constantly he is heard to say that it is "a shame" the way some people have to live. After he has opened wonderful public buildings, he has said privately that he wished they had spent the money on slum clearance. When he went to see a new secondary school in his own Duchy of Cornwall recently, he said: "I don't think it is necessary to have such elaborate buildings for a school!"

In his thorough way, he informs himself on every detail of slum clearance and rehousing, and he makes tours to see what is being done. He personally supervises the schemes for the reconditioning of dwellings and the building of new apartment houses in his own property in Kensington.

His Royal Highness has inspired the whole country by his stirring appeals for personal service to help the unemployed, and he has followed them up by encouraging visits to occupational centers, training centers, boys' clubs, soup kitchens, and summer camps.

The Prince takes an active part in the work of the National Council of Social Service. He has visited all the districts of the Kingdom which are hardest hit by present unemployment—such as Clydeside, and the coalfields of northern England; and he makes periodical tours of inspection of the "centers" organized by the National Council in England, Scotland and Wales. Even when he is golfing the Prince is seeking information.

* * *

His Royal Highness flies wherever he can. Sometimes he changes his clothes in the airplane on his way to his engagement!

He takes a keen interest in the different types of aircraft, and when he appears at an air party he always walks round and has a good look at any type with which he is not familiar. He has three or four airplanes of his own at Smith's Lawn, his airdrome at Virginia Water.

The Prince is happiest in a pull-over, he dislikes a collar and tie, as will be noticed by the way he is always fingering them—as if he would fain tear them off.

Golf is his enthusiasm. People used to think that it was a tremendous wrench for him to give up hunting when the King was ill. So it was, but he could hunt now and does so very seldom. The reason is, that it takes him too far out of town; golfing is at his door at Sunningdale, where is his home, "Fort Belvedere." Every day his engagements will permit, he may be found playing or practicing on the course. That is how he takes his exercise—when he is not gardening! About the middle of December, he exchanged the club for a spade and did some digging before planting his tulips. He has an old-fashioned garden with walls and flagged paths, and wide lawns, bordered by woodlands, which contain magnificent specimens of cedar and birch. He showed a part of his garden on his Christmas card to his friends. There is a fine swimming pool in the garden, for the Prince is a good swimmer.

But golf is his "regular occupation" so far as recreation goes, and he often takes a lesson from Archie Compston, his golf teacher.

His handicap is 10 in England. As a matter of fact, his golf is better than the handicap would indicate. In practice he would be about 3, but in competitions he becomes slightly nervous and putts badly. He hits the ball beautifully, but in his anxiety he rather hurries, and he loses many strokes around the green. The Prince walks very fast and seems as if he were in a hurry to get it over.

His favorite form of golf is a four-ball match, and he likes to play with Compston, Rex Hartley, and Bob Foster. Rex Hartley is a Walker Cup golfer; and Bob Foster, an American, is a well-known player. The Prince seems to be partial to Americans and numbers many of them among his friends. He plays golf also with members of the Spanish Embassy, which gives him a double pleasure, for the foreign language he likes best is Spanish, and he takes every opportunity of talking the language. His Royal Highness speaks French well, and German a little.

The Prince has tremendous energy. If he has been doing badly at golf in the morning, he will go out and practice through the luncheon hour.

Golf means, more or less, "Sunningdale" to the Prince, and he loves his home.

People think that he lives at St.

(Continued on page 13)

Almost a Mermaid

Gloria Hollister, Research Associate With the Beebe Expedition, Has Explored the Sea Bottom Since Childhood; Now Her Work as a Zoölogist Is Winning Recognition

By Marjorie Shuler

THERE IS NO way of watching Gloria Hollister at work with the Dr. William Beebe expedition off the Bermuda coast. Bathyspheres and diving helmets are serious business and when Miss Hollister goes down in the sea casual visiting is barred. The only way, therefore, to catch one of the outstanding woman natural scientists of the day is to wait for a spell of bad weather, wind or rain, and then lure her out of the laboratory at Nonsuch with guileful assurances that her fish will go on preserving in their glycerine and her red dye will be picking out their bone structures as readily whether she watches them or not.

So picture us on a windy day seated sketchily on the narrow boathouse step, Miss Hollister in white gabardine shorts and white shirt, leaning her golden head against the doorway and tucking her long slender legs up under her arms.

Behind us the monkey chatters restlessly in his cage, shaking his chain now and then with an ominous clatter. At one side are tanks of salt-water fish which she is coaxing to like fresh water.

"That old fellow," she remarked, pointing to a sergeant-major with his blue body banded with wide stripes, "is in 91 per cent fresh water and up at the house I have a fresh water guppy in 100 per cent salt water."

Before and behind us and all around is that white cyclone known as Trumpsy, the English wire-hair who is as much a mystery in his way as the Beebe scientists are in theirs. For Trumpsy has a passion for deep water. Over on Nonsuch Island, which has been the expeditionary base in other years, there is a 40-foot cliff. Trumpsy has a way of pushing a stick to the edge of that cliff, of approaching and retiring with the air of one saying, of course you don't expect me to do it, and then, finally, when he has every one's close attention, jumping straight out and down. There is no doubt about it, Trumpsy is a poseur.

Today he has been negotiating a mere five feet of water, a whirlwind, an interrupter of conversation, until we tied him up in the boathouse, whereupon he proceeded to turn his back, a sulking position which was somewhat marred by his frequent glances to make certain that we knew he was annoyed.

The wind that was keeping the expedition at home ruffled the water before us. The tropical sun was warm. Occasionally there was a splash, mullets jumping as though they were tiny flying fish.

"I never saw them do that before," said Miss Hollister lazily.

I was watching her curiously. I could see this definitely sports-looking person showing her dogs and horses and cats as she has done and collecting blue ribbons for them. I could vision her at a debutante reception or on a ballroom floor. But who in the world would expect her to sit in the jungle watching snakes and animals? Who would expect those long, aristocratic fingers to dissect fish and move familiarly among retort tubes?

I shook myself energetically. I was here not to imagine, but to listen. And Miss Hollister was retailing to me the making of a natural scientist.

"I have been interested in animals always," she said. "I always refused dolls but I had my own zoo. When the animals died I did not bury them with tears; I dissected them."

When she was two years old Miss Hollister began to ride a pony and the two of them must have been something of a problem on Monte Gloria, the Suffern (N. Y.) farm of her parents. But the parents were wise. They let the little girl as she grew older range the Ramapo Hills on the pony, a dog or two running alongside, and she learned direction so that today she cannot lose herself in the jungle or on the bottom of the sea.

"I sometimes wish that I could," she remarked.

Growing up she began to train her own horses for jumping and for shows. She showed cats too, Persian ones, and dogs, first a French poodle, then a cocker spaniel, and finally working up to two Great Danes.

From the British Guiana jungle she brought back some naked neck chickens. The Polish farmer at Suffern looked at them critically and said, "I guess that I will have to knit sweaters for them."

Sweaters or not, the flock grew, and finally the American Poultry Association, which chooses three birds in each class, asked her to send hers to the international show at Ottawa. The Prince of Wales is said to have stopped by their cage and asked if they were plucked for the occasion.

Three years later from the same flock three birds went to the London show, and these were bought by the Soviet Government and are now "somewhere in Russia."

When she was 10 years old Miss Hollister began another phase of her scientific preparation. She acquired a long rubber hose, gave one end of it to a child to hold above water and dived holding fast to the other end. Her predictions had been right. She could breathe through the hose, but unfortunately she had not considered how to breathe out. As she now says, the experiment "didn't work, it didn't work at all."

But was she daunted? Not she. She found an empty kerosene tin, put in mica windows, placed a rock on top, and dived again, this time staying under until she had used up all the air in the tin.

She still loves diving and brought one of the 60-pound copper helmets out of the boathouse to show me. She set it down handily and laughed at my efforts to move it a few inches. In response to my question as to how she could carry it around on her head under water she remarked airily, "Oh, the deeper you go, the lighter you become."

With this on her head, a net in one hand, and some dynamite percussion caps to stun fish with in the other hand, she goes questing in the depths.

"I love the helmet and I love the bathysphere," she said. "It is not that we do not admit that there is danger. We know that in the bathysphere, for instance, the windows may buckle under pressure. It is not fear or courage exactly which motivates us, but a great faith in the possibilities of what we are doing."

Miss Hollister's special part of the expedition work is to study fish skeletons. Already she has completed 3000, quite a feat when it is realized that it sometimes takes months to do one.

With her new method of using dye to outline the bone structure, the expedition is filling in gaps in fish history. A year ago it threw together in one family what previously had been supposed to be two different species.

"That was a high point and was awfully exciting," Miss Hollister explained.

In this, the sixth year of its study of Bermuda fish, the expedition is concentrating on small fish, eggs and larvæ. It is a laboratory problem to keep the eggs and larvæ at the right temperature, and to provide food. With all their care the larvæ usually cannot be kept beyond five days.

Among the deep sea fish which Miss Hollister has known and liked is the weird species which carries on its head a rod, capable of being thrown to one and one-half times the length of the fish itself. The rod is flexible and has at the end three stiff cartilage claws. So far as research has discovered the claws are not strong enough to catch fish, but probably are used to startle or stun food. One specimen has been taken by the expedition, the fifth to be found in the world.

Another feature of piscatorial life which intrigues Miss Hollister is the illuminating power of fish, the different ways in which they carry their lights, either at the cheeks or in portholes the length of the body, and the different sizes and uses of the lights.

At Connecticut College Miss Hollister specialized in zoölogy, as she did in graduate study at Columbia. In the Beebe expedition she was first technical assistant, then technical associate, and last year was advanced to research associate.

Her work has been recognized by the Zoölogical Society, which two years ago made her a fellow, and by election to the Society of Women Geographers.

But the day was over. We took Trumpsy off the chain, climbed back up the hill for a brisk look through the laboratory, and then started to St. George's.

There I left them with a final wave of Miss Hollister's hand and with her words in my ears, "There are two things I would like to do. One is to go back to the tropics because I was there just long enough to see the real value and possibilities of work. And the other is to conduct an experimental laboratory."

LISTENING TO A VOICE FROM THE DEEP — Keystone

Miss Hollister Is Recording in Shorthand Dr. William Beebe's Description, Telephoned From the Bathysphere 2500 Feet Beneath Bermuda Waters, of Marine Life Never Before Seen by Man.

Needles and Pins

It Is of Such 'Little Things' That Russia Now Talks With Happy Anticipation, for the Comforts and Decencies so Long Denied the People Now Are 'Next' on the Government Program

By Demaree Bess

RUSSIA'S PATIENT MILLIONS are following with hope an organized official campaign to make life more comfortable for them. For six years, since the end of the NEP period, they have endured amazing discomforts while their Government was absorbed in the complicated projects of "socialist construction." They have stood in line for hours to buy their simple food and clothing. They have lived with their families in one or two rooms. They have accepted with surprising resignation the inferior products of a state industry.

At last the Government has decided that their patience should be rewarded. "We have gone so far with the big things that we can now turn our attention to the little things," writes a Communist leader in the party newspaper, Pravda. He adds that the government machine which has dotted the Soviet Union with new industrial cities in a few years has not yet learned how to make well the little things which people use every day. "We built Magnitogorsk, but can't yet make a good needle."

Soviet satirists and cartoonists have been given permission to lampoon "light industry," which makes "consumers' goods," or the things people use. They have utilized this permission with an immense gusto which shows their own pent-up feelings, and are hurling their darts of ridicule at factories which turn out stoves that won't burn, clothes that don't fit anybody, phonographs that won't produce a single sound, shoes that wear out in a day.

* * *

Evening Moscow, the only afternoon newspaper in the Soviet capital, has begun to print a daily cartoon already immensely popular, in which the defects of Soviet manufactured goods and Soviet "service," especially in retail trade, are satirized. These cartoons, of course, are officially approved, as nothing is published in the Soviet press without official approval. They are intended to arouse state executives to the need for better products and better service. If they have not yet accomplished this purpose, they have served to amuse a long-suffering public.

Satirists pay particular attention to both men's and women's clothes, which are turned out wholesale in state factories with small regard to style or attractive patterns. One writer tells the story of a "broken romance." A young man and a young woman met at a Soviet health resort, where they lived all day in bathing suits. It was a case of love at first sight, and before many days had passed they were engaged to be married. But on the last day of their holiday, the young man made the mistake of appearing in a suit made by the State Garment Trust. The young woman gave one look and then fled. She could not be persuaded to see him again. "Thus did the State Garment Trust break off a budding romance," concludes the writer.

* * *

Women's dresses are a favorite topic with the satirists, who accuse the Garment Trust of making Soviet women look like "petty bourgeois women at their worst." Writers insist with vehemence that Soviet women have the right to make themselves attractive, but they cannot do so while they must accept the "hideous patterns and abominable styles" adopted by the Garment Trust. Cosmetics have been officially declared a "cultural necessity" and not a "bourgeois luxury," other writers point out, and this applies with even greater force to women's garments. "The best designers in the Soviet Union should put their minds to the problem of making the Soviet woman as well dressed as women anywhere," asserts one earnest advocate.

More than one writer has criticized the monotonous similarity of the new apartment buildings which are rising in every Russian city. "Soviet citizens are entitled to attractive surroundings," declares one writer. "They should not be herded into prisonlike cells." He urges Russian architects to visit the United States and other industrialized countries and bring back to the Soviet Union the most advanced notions for comfortable and attractive apartment buildings.

Household furnishings and household goods are falling under the barrage of criticism. The new state industry is charged with making furniture which is not only uncomfortable but which is in atrociously bad taste. "We are trying to raise the cultural level of the masses," asserts one writer. "But how can we do so by surrounding them with articles in uniformly bad taste?"

Thus far, admittedly, the Russian people have had no choice in these matters. They must take what the new state industries offer them, or do without. In its determination to make its own industries self-sufficient, the Soviet Government has almost completely prohibited import of goods for household or personal use. Even if Russians were able or willing to pay higher prices for imported goods, they are not given an opportunity to do so.

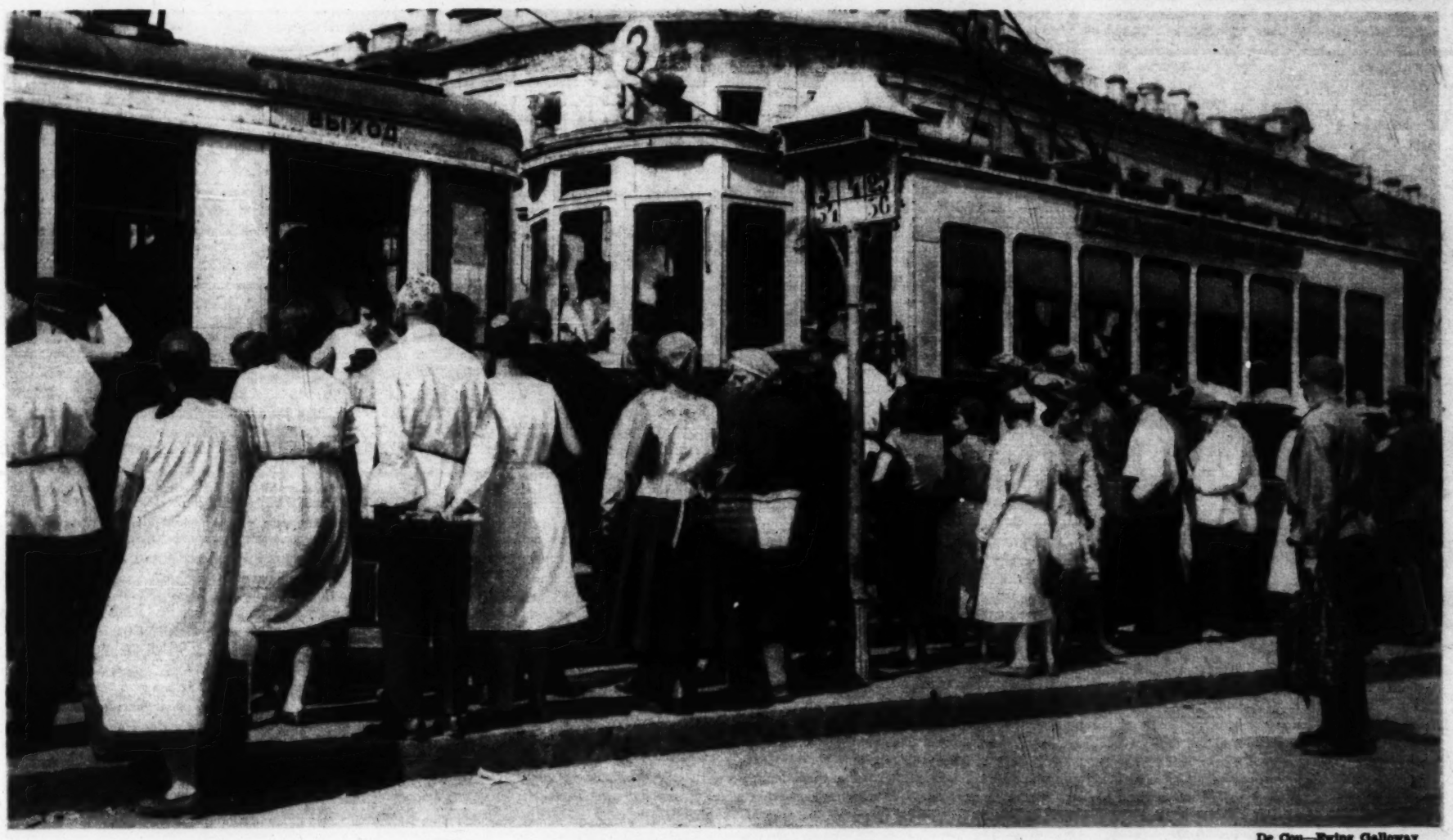
Mikhail Kolzov, one of the leading satirists, has attracted approving attention for a series entitled "Culture vs. Living Conditions," in which he ridicules the tendency to provide culture for workers before they have been supplied with the most ordinary comforts of life. He tells of the new "de luxe" train running between Moscow and Leningrad, which has a radio in every compartment "because the radio represents culture." But this train, he says, is always late, and is not properly supplied with running water. The radios merely keep passengers awake, but the conductor does not heed their protests. "I say: 'Take away the radio and give us water,'" writes Kolzov, "'or at least take away the radio.'"

Kolzov tells the story of a station master at Odessa, who turned his station into a beautiful "cultural corner" by the expenditure of much time and money. There were so many cultural activities that it became possible for travelers to obtain a higher education without leaving the station. But the station master spent so much money and made the station so cultural that he was compelled to charge admission, and travelers who wanted to enter the station to buy a 20-kopeck ticket were compelled to pay 40 kopecks admission for the privilege. "Only one thing has been overlooked, and that is the fact that a railway station is intended for travelers and not for people seeking a higher education."

* * *

Public dining rooms occupy an important place in Soviet life, as they provide at least one meal a day for a majority of the population. Kolzov says it is only natural that committees should desire to make them cultural centers. But they do this by providing brightly colored tablecloths, rare old carpets, orchestras, and huge mirrors in gold frames. However, they fail to provide decent knives and forks and spoons, they do not change tablecloths after they become soiled, and they make workers wait interminably for their food. "First things first," is the motto suggested by Kolzov.

This new campaign for comfort, with its obvious official inspiration, has greatly heartened the Russian people. At the beginning of the first Five Year Plan, the Government made promises for a higher standard of living which it was unable to fulfill. When these promises were repeated, although more cautiously, at the beginning of the second Five Year Plan, they were received with considerable skepticism. But now that the Government itself is showing an interest in the "little things" which touch intimately the life of every Soviet citizen, the people's hopes for a more comfortable existence have been revived.



De Cou—Ewing Galloway

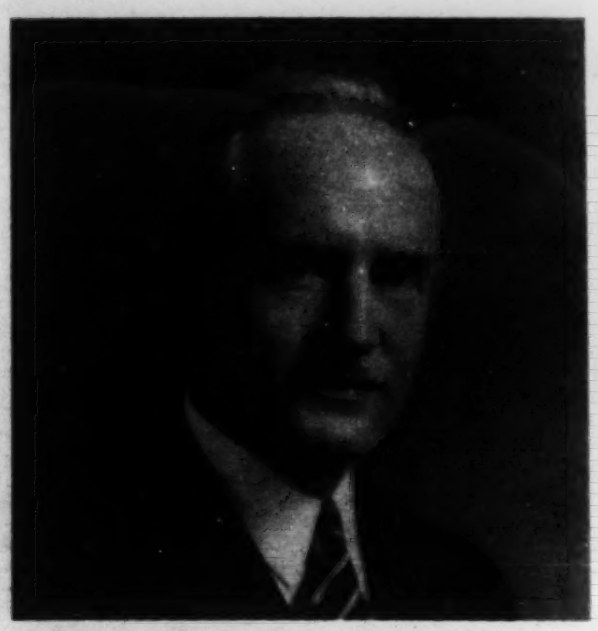
THE HEIGHT OF FASHION IN MOSCOW

Sacks Tied in the Middle Have Provided the Motif for Garments Worn by Both Men and Women. Now, It Seems, All This Is to Be Changed.

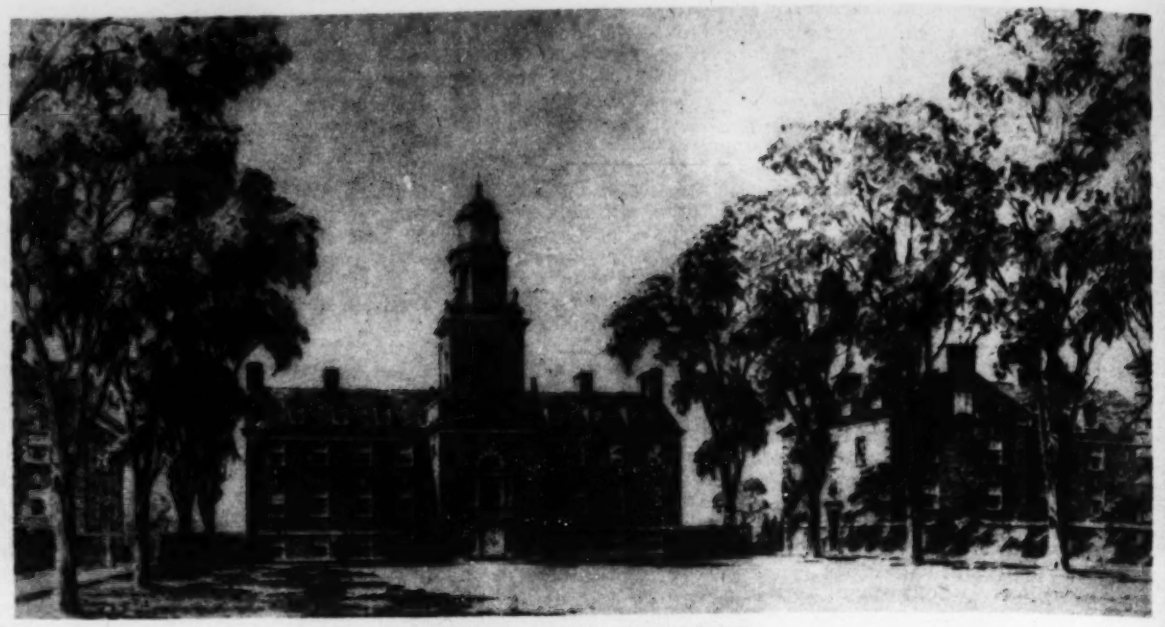
Songs of Peace and Beauty

The 'Ministry of Musicianship' Enables the Westminster Choir, Which Leopold Stokowski Called a 'Choral Orchestra', to Spread Cheer Throughout the World

By Ethel C. Ince



DR. JOHN FINLEY WILLIAMSON
The Director of the Westminster Choir School Whose Methods and Ideals Have Influenced 20,000 Singers.



THE WESTMINSTER CHOIR SCHOOL
When the Members of a Dayton (Ohio) Church Began to Meet Several Years Ago to Improve Their Singing the Foundation Was Unwittingly Laid for This Unique School at Princeton, N. J.

THE VISION OF a youth, many years ago, that choral music could be made a mighty instrument to serve humanity is today circling the world with song and sending messengers of cheer into blighted metropolitan tenements and slums.

A "ministry of music" is the term Dr. John Finley Williamson likes to use in describing the idea on which he founded the Westminster Choir School, of Princeton, N. J. For music, no matter how high its artistic and technical quality, fulfills its mission completely, Dr. Williamson holds, only when it brings an influence of joy, peace and good will to individuals, communities and nations.

Listen attentively when the Westminster Choir sings Brahms' "Comfort Me Anew," or "Going Home," from the largo movement of Dvořák's "New World Symphony," and you will notice emotional and interpretive qualities in its work which reveal Dr. Williamson's genius for conveying to his students this ideal of musicianship as a ministry. The success of the choir in carrying the message to its audiences is evident from the widening circle of its activities.

Exchanging hurried sentences with Dr. Williamson across a cafeteria table, where he snatched a 10-minute dinner just before leading the choir in its farewell concert in the Ocean Grove auditorium prior to its European tour this autumn, was not the best way of getting him to tell the story of his choir and school. So, I cornered him in the balcony of his hotel in New York a couple of days later, just as he came out of his last conference with the choir before going aboard ship.

The story of the Westminster Choir School, as Dr. Williamson sees it, is that of a natural development to meet a definite need. He disclaims ever having had any idealistic dream of establishing a great choral movement. Yet, with more than 20,000 singers in many parts of the world already touched by Westminster Choir ideals, he seems to be well on the way to accomplishing just that.

Sitting in the shadows of the hotel balcony, Dr. Williamson recalled his enjoyment at hearing his father's well trained choir sing when he was a small boy.

"I remember the first time I heard them sing the Hallelujah Chorus I thought the choir had got religion," he said.

Even in those early years, he had already determined that his work would be in music. With a small boy's reluctance to put his feelings into words, he was, nevertheless, almost overwhelmed by his impression of the deep spiritual and cultural possibilities of music.

That impression, etched against the atmosphere of social responsibility that pervaded his boyhood home and strengthened by years of musical training, led him naturally from a post as teacher of music in a theological seminary to the eminence he occupies as one of the outstanding choir conductors in the world and founder of a school for choral leaders.

"Music as an art is very close to religion; it speaks the language of emotion, of feeling," Dr. Williamson continued. "We must recognize that music is not something that exists simply because it exists; music is something that can serve humanity. It achieves its end only when it brings joy and happiness to people."

With this insistence on the beneficent qualities of music, Dr. Williamson stressed, too, the necessity for individual development of singers. This is the keynote of the activities of the school.

"Great organizations do not accomplish things; individuals accomplish things," he said. "Each student must accomplish things through his own art in his own little world. It is for this that a student strives for self-development, self-improvement, self-expression."

It is with that thought that the Westminster Choir always prepares for a concert. Before going on a concert platform, the singers recall that their mission is to bring to the world "a message of peace and beauty in song."

It may be this quality in their work that occasioned Mr. Leopold Stokowski, eminent conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, to remark to someone after hearing the Westminster Choir sing recently:

"Those singers are not merely a choir; they are a 'choral orchestra.' "

The depth of Mr. Stokowski's interest in the choir is indicated by the fact that all the students in the Westminster Choir School are scheduled to sing Bach's B Minor Mass with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra at three concerts in December.

Carrying out Dr. Williamson's idea that music should hold a definite place in the social scheme, sociology is one of the important courses at Westminster Choir School in which the individual is studied in his relation to society.

Educational dramatics and public speaking are also among the important courses under the direction of Mrs. Rhea B. Williamson, Dr. Williamson's close collaborator in working out his ideals for the school.

When the Westminster Choir returns to the United States early in November after giving concerts in 10 countries abroad, it will move into its new home in Princeton—a 10-acre campus with a chapel, an administration building and two dormitories.

Although Westminster Choir School was founded only nine years ago, its graduates are already carrying its ideals into foreign countries where they are conducting choral schools and classes on the lines of Dr. Williamson's institution.

In northern India, a Westminster Choir School was opened with 34 students on July 24, 1934.

In Japan, a graduate of Westminster Choir School in Princeton has established a school for choral training. In the Philippine Islands, a young woman graduate of the class of 1933 conducts choral classes at Silliman Institute.

Enrolled at the school in Princeton now is a student who looks forward to carrying the work into yet another area of the globe. A Negro bushman from the wilds of Africa, a brother of the chieftain of his tribe, is studying eagerly to prepare himself to teach his fellow tribesmen when he goes back home.

In the United States, graduates of the school are doing original and distinctive work. Four graduates of the school will lead a new choral singing movement in North Carolina this fall, each graduate taking classes in five towns of not more than 1200 population each.

Nor are large, prosperous congregations, concert audiences, and choral groups the only elements in a community which are touched by Westminster Choir ideals.

There is an historic old church within the metropolitan area of New York City which a few years ago could not get together a choir because most of its members are well-to-do suburbanites. A Westminster Choir School graduate saw the possibilities of choir material among the 5000 English and Scotch people who live right around the church property. Today the church has a flourishing choir and numbers of young men and women in families of limited environment are getting good musical training.

The Westminster Choir School had its real beginning when Dr. Williamson, as leader of the choir of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Dayton, Ohio, many years ago, gathered the members of his choir together two or three evenings a week to practice reading music and to work for other earmarks of the finished singer. The quality of the choir's work soon attracted attention and the singers were invited to go on tour.

Concerts on tour brought many inquiries for choir leaders with Westminster training and the school was founded in September, 1926, to meet this need. When the choir made its first tour of Europe in 1929, heads of governments and many cabinet members attended its concerts. At its first concert in Albert Hall, London, 3500 persons attended; at the second concert, one week later, 7000 persons were present.

With the devotion and alertness of its leadership, the Westminster Choir School would naturally go far and set a high mark for choral singing. Its quick progress has been helped tremendously by the financial backing of generous sponsors. Its new home in Princeton is the gift of an anonymous donor.

The first bulletin of the school, describing the entrance requirements for students, specifies that "only young people of Christian character, personality, leadership, instinctive musicianship and good mental equipment" would be accepted. The order in which the qualifications were named is significant. Musicianship came third. This is still the basis on which students are chosen, and it is enforced. An applicant with a remarkable voice or outstanding musical talent, but without the character and personality requirements, has not a chance of getting into the school.

Even a remarkable double bass voice, so eagerly sought by choir conductors, could not win admission for a man on one occasion who showed signs of exploiting his gift. He was a cobbler from the Middle West whose voice attracted the attention of Dr. Williamson and Mrs. H. E. Talbott, of Dayton, Ohio, president of the board of trustees of the school. Arrangements were made to take care of his wife and children while he studied at the school. After a few months, the cobbler showed definite signs of being uneasy lest the rewards of his musical career should not compensate him for the hard work of his training.

"Say, what is there for me in all this?" he asked Dr. Williamson.

The choir conductor looked him over for a moment with a quizzical expression which comes into his blue-gray eyes occasionally when the incongruity of something strikes him smartly.

"For you?" Dr. Williamson replied. "All there is for you in this is a ticket back home. You will find one at the office tomorrow morning."

Restoring Damaged Fortunes

When Money Has Been Burned to Ashes, or Otherwise Mutilated, a United States Treasury Expert, Miss Bertha O. Sherfy, Often Can Recapture the Lost Values

By Helen Rathje

WHEN YOU FEEL that you have "money to burn"—if you ever do—it may be possible to burn it and still have it to spend. That is, if you save the ashes and send them to Miss Bertha O. Sherfy, for 16 years director of the department of the United States Treasury which identifies and restores mutilated money.

It may sound almost too amazing to be true, but Miss Sherfy is an amazing woman who does amazing things. Like the person who—provided with a button—is asked to sew a coat onto it, Miss Sherfy—provided with a thimble full of ashes or a few scraps of a banknote—can determine the value of the money so mutilated. If a heifer accidentally dines on a roll of bills, or the savings of a lifetime, hidden in a bedpost caster, are converted into a charred mass when the house burns—two actual occurrences — Miss Sherfy waves her wand and the lost values are regained.

In describing her work, Miss Sherfy is careful to explain that the United States Government is unique in its method of redeeming money. No other country, in Miss Sherfy's belief, is as generous or as careful as is this Government in trying to restore the damaged fortunes of its citizens. Every day her force of specially trained workers receive from 75 to 150 cases of mutilated money, which must be opened and examined. Then the charred or mutilated bits of paper currency must be pieced together much as is a jig-saw puzzle, and mounted on a piece of paper the size of the original bank note. The denomination of the damaged note is then determined, if it is physically possible so to do, and a statement is made by the examiner as to the amount of good money to be returned the owner. If, however, a second examination of the money proves that either Miss Sherfy or her force have made a mistake in determining the denomination of the bills they have handled she and her examiners must stand ready to make good their mistake out of their personal pocketbooks. But this is a requirement seldom exacted, for they are all expert workers who only receive their present appointments after years of training in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

* * *

Perhaps, no one else in the world knows money so well as this group of women, who must be familiar with every design of *every* issue of paper currency printed since the Federal Government first started making paper money in 1861. The earlier state issues are not redeemable. Beside this, they must detect counterfeit money.

But of counterfeit money, they dare say very little, for the Government is most exacting in requiring no person in the employ of the Treasury to give out information as to the ways in which the denominations of United States bills are changed by counterfeiters.

"The reason the public is so easily duped," Miss Sherfy explains, "is that hardly anybody knows what our money looks like. Ask anybody to tell you whose pictures are on a one, two, five, or ten dollar bill, and you won't get a very definite answer. But supposing the person questioned happens to know the portraits on the *front* of the notes, he'll be sure to be ignorant of the *back* of the notes. Yet it is by such a knowledge that the public could protect itself against counterfeiters' work.

According to Miss Sherfy, it is a mistaken belief that money can be detected from the "feel" of it. "You don't feel money," she says, "You examine it. And it's the tiny little scraps of tracing which show through the charring by which we tell." The department boasts a microscope and several powerful reading glasses, but most of the work is done with the naked eye.

No disaster befalls the nation but its effect is felt by this department of the Treasury. Hardly an airplane crashes but that charred or otherwise mutilated money does find its way from the scene of the wreck to Miss Sherfy's office. The recent Chicago stockyard fire swamped the force with extra loads of burned money.

The bank failures of several years ago, which sent investors scurrying to withdraw their hoardings and conceal them in some "safe" place about their homes or persons, has added a terrific burden to the department. "We are sometimes entirely upset by the letters we receive from persons whose savings of a lifetime are suddenly swept away," Miss Sherfy explains, and then has to laugh at her own pun, for she can't resist telling the story of the man who hid his wealth in a carpet sweeper without telling his wife anything about it.

"The letters we receive," she continues, "and the people who sometimes cross the continent to bring us a little handful of charred ashes, are so pitiful that we just can't help doing everything we can to return them their lost money." She illustrated her point by a story of a school teacher who had saved all her working years to put aside $1500. This money in 15 one-hundred-dollar notes, she had rolled as tightly as she could into 15 tiny rolls, like cigarettes, and put "for safe keeping," in what she believed to be the air flue of the furnace. But when she went to get her treasure, she found it only a mass of charcoal. Scraping it all together, she came on as fast as she could to Washington, and told her tale of woe to Miss Sherfy. "She was in such a state," Miss Sherfy explained, "we couldn't have her in the department. We told her she'd have to go home. Then we fell to work. Naturally, we couldn't work all day patching those tiny bits of scraps together. But every afternoon, when the sun struck our office windows, we all of us worked for as long as we could stand it. And we were able to identify enough scraps to see that she got all of her $1500 returned to her in good, new, crisp notes."

And then there is the story of the farmer who got more money back from the Government than he asked for. A very pious person, this farmer for years had carefully stored his dollars in a fruit jar. When relations came to him for financial help, believing that he had more money than he let on to have, he swallowed a guilty conscience and explained that he hadn't a cent to lend to anybody. Then came the awful retribution. His fruit jar, stuffed to bursting with $1400, fell into the fire. He retrieved it by dashing snow onto it, but too late to save his fortune. It was a charred mass.

LIKE A NEEDLE IN A HAYSTACK

With a Pile of Burned Scraps Before Her, Miss Sherfy Is Trying to Identify Them. She Will Then Mount the Fragments on a Piece of Paper the Size of a Banknote. If Three-Fifths of the Original Note Is Found, Full Value of the Note Is Returned to the Owner.

Above Is a Strong Box Which Got Cooked in the Oven Along With the Sunday Dinner. In the Burned Pocketbook at the Left Miss Sherfy Identified the Remains of Seventy Dollars.

* * *

Convinced that the disaster was the result of the lies he had told his relatives, he came on to Washington and confided in Miss Sherfy. He was being punished for his avarice and, although he wanted his money back, he felt he deserved to suffer for his sins. The department not only found all of his $1400, but an extra $10 bill he didn't know he had. He went out of the Treasury, shaking his head in amazement and quite oblivious to the efforts the faithful little force in the Treasury had put forth in his behalf.

But Miss Sherfy wants to make it clear that the Government is not always so obliging. She and her workers are "on" to a great many tricks which are constantly being played on them, and they take every means to protect themselves against such dishonesty. One of the commonest deceptions is to send in a case of ashes, declaring it to be mutilated money when in reality it is nothing but paper.

Sometimes thieves break into a safe, remove the money, and return paper in its place. Then, before leaving the premises, they set fire to the safe. Later, when the owner finds a lot of charred scraps in what used to be his strongbox, he sends it in all good faith to the Treasury and asks for the return of his money.

As she was speaking, Miss Sherfy was busy working through a pile of black scraps, most of them not half so big as a finger nail. "Take this," she said, pointing to the heap with her scalpel, "they've written in explaining it's worth thousands, and I don't believe a word of it."

The law of the department requires that three-fifths of the mutilated bill must be identified in order to be redeemed at full value. Any portion that is over two-fifths and under three-fifths is redeemed at half value, and for Federal Reserve bank notes, the bank of issue must be determined. Calculations are made by placing a glass plate on top of the mounted scraps. This plate, the size of the original note, is marked off into forty squares. If twenty-four of the squares are covered, full value may be claimed. However, when damaged money is received, accompanied by an affidavit and a creditable story as to its mutilation, full value is often given, even though much less than the three-fifths of the notes in question can be discovered.

* * *

"The most cherished hiding place of all housewives," says Miss Sherfy, "is the oven of the cook stove. The women forget where they have put their money, light the fire, and cook the dinner." The result is that the Treasury Department receives thousands of burned pocketbooks and burned money boxes. One housewife sent in a pepper pot with the charred remains of $800 inside. Others stow away their savings in the joints of pipes. Often, when a house burns, the owners scrape up the ashes and send them in bushel bags into the Treasury office, where the workers sift through all the ashes with their fingers, in order to detect the scraps that may be burned money. With gray ashes, however, they can do nothing.

"It is amazing," Miss Sherfy says, "how much money gets washed in the laundry." Some of it comes out almost white. Other bills, submitted to a strong washing soda solution, will shrink one-quarter of their size. While one bill that was put accidentally through a steel rolling mill spread to one-half again its size. A tremendous amount of money is lost by being buried. People bury their money and don't realize that jars rust or tops fall off. But buried money is the hardest of any to identify, as the effect of damp and decay destroys the engraving whereby all identification is made.

Miss Sherfy ends with the story of a contractor, a foreigner, who was building up for himself a successful business in the Middle West. One Saturday night, he withdrew from his bank nearly the whole of his savings, a sum of $3500, intending to pay off his workmen on Monday morning. But, on Sunday, his house burned up, and his entire roll of money was reduced to ashes. Acting on the advice of friends, he brought the ashes to the Treasury, and found to his complete amazement that enough could be identified to return $2900 to him.

"What a country!" the foreigner cried, as the money was put into his hands by Treasury officials, "What a country! Now I can begin again."

New Life for the

Nicholas Lockoff, Expert on Art Technique, Captures A
Fading Treasures and Museum Gems, by Painti

By Zoa Grace Hawl

WHEN THE DIRECTOR of one of the great museums of the United States introduced into our conversation the word "copies" my response verged on rudeness. "Copies!" I echoed incredulously. "Surely you aren't seriously advocating the purchase of copies for American museums!"

The director's smile was tolerant.

"I'm not only advocating but purchasing. And I am rating any museum or, for that matter, any individual as wise indeed who is acquiring reproductions made by Nicholas Lockoff."

So I learned about copies from him.

Until a few years ago the name of Nicholas Lockoff was unknown in the United States. Recently, however, it has been seeping into the American art world. Today 11 of his copies are owned in the United States and the Museum of Modern Art in Manhattan has tentative plans for an exhibition of his work.

It was the Berensons of Villa I Tatti, Settignano, who some years ago discovered this middle-aged Russian exile toiling obscurely in a studio in Florence, copying Italian paintings and frescoes. Bernhard Berenson immediately stamped Mr. Lockoff's work with his approval. Now, it is always news in the world of painting when the critic of Italian art, affectionately known as "B. B.," makes a pronouncement from the hilltop villa that he has recently willed to Harvard University. Mrs. Berenson soon followed her husband's words of approbation with a scholarly article in the American Magazine of Art, bringing Mr. Lockoff's work before the American art world.

* * *

For want of a better word, this artist's reproductions, his replicas of the paintings of the three great centuries of art in Italy, must be called copies—but that is a feeble word. Mrs. Berenson speaks of them as "re-creations" always, and she entitled her article, "A Reconstructor of Old Masterpieces."

Nicholas Lockoff's copies are unlike others, and there is a fundamental reason. This is the secret. He reproduces perfectly not only the finished work of an old master, but in order to arrive at this perfection he reproduces, step by step, every process that that master used in painting his picture. Mr. Lockoff has learned the technique employed by the painting craftsmen of old. Their secrets belong to him. He has spent his life, since his student days in Paris—when he discovered his gift for copying—in ferreting out these secrets. He is rated today among the most distinguished students of painting technique.

The layman's concept of copy making envisages a simple setup: the object to be reproduced and a painter's kit. This copying of Nicholas Lockoff's is no such incomplex affair. His is the craft that was born of guilds and workshops, the ancient craft that demanded thoroughness, indifference to time and to mass production, a knowledge of every phase of the work. It is for this artist an affair of grinding colors, of polishing gold surfaces with an agate, of inventing tiny modeling tools for intricate gold work, of planning great wall spaces for frescoes, building scaffolds, arranging lighting for dark vaulted chapels. It is a study of the mysteries of varnishes and glazes centuries old. All these details and many, many more Mr. Lockoff takes in his daily stride.

* * *

To complete a copy occupies a year, sometimes 18 months, of his time. His method is the reverse of modern copy procedure. In beginning a copy he makes no effort to reproduce the time-dulled colors of the original picture as they exist today. Inversely, he builds his copy in glowing colors, employing the colors that his study of the original assures him were used by the master. In doing this he uses the master's tricks of painting, his idiosyncracies of technique, his characteristics, the things that distinguish that master's work from all others.

After completing his copy Nicholas Lockoff sets about doing a rather sad thing, a thing that may take another six months. He reduces his beautiful copy, splendid in its pristine glory, to the present-day dullness of the original. "Destroying," the art world labels this second step. It is in reality an "antiquing" process.

All the cruel things that time has added to an old master's picture Nicholas Lockoff puts on his copy. Cracks, blemishes, irregularities, he records them with unbelievable exactitude. His finished copy, the critics admit, is so faithful a reproduction that not even the most expert can always say with certitude, "This is original, that is copy."

The Berensons happened to visit him once just as he had completed copying Botticelli's Madonna of the Pomegranate. They were so enchanted with this painting in its original blaze of splendid color that they begged him to leave it undefaced. Since that time he has left a few of his works "undestroyed."

Mr. Lockoff is always the student. Not satisfied with the lasting quality of the old wall surfaces, he has invented a process that hardens fresco plaster, and he has worked out a treatment for oil paintings that makes them well-nigh imperishable.

He is recording with extraordinary fidelity many magnificent paintings and gorgeous frescoes that came into being in Italy during those inspired Tre, Quatro and Cinque Centi. And he is not only copying these unsurpassed treasures with miracle-like truthfulness of color, line and detail, but, because he loves them, he is breathing into his recreations the very thought of the men who conceived them. The great masterpieces of Italy are slowly disintegrating, slowly being effaced. Nicholas Lockoff is saving some of them.

* * *

Mr. Lockoff lives today with his family in Florence in the via del Robbia in a tiny flat, a contrast to his former life, for under Tsarist rule honors came to him. In 1911 the famous Moscow Museum of Fine Arts gave him an important commission. He was to copy for them 50 of Italy's great paintings and frescoes. Mr. Lockoff was to select the ones that in his estimation would most clearly illustrate the development of Italian art. The completed collection would bring to Russian art students a panorama of the golden age of Italian painting. The year of the Russian debacle saw eight completed copies installed in the Moscow Museum.

Then, overnight, his prospects were changed. He was left stranded in Italy. Everything he owned in Russia was lost to him, no more money came from Moscow. Italy, the land of his sojourn, did not recognize his genius and America had not discovered him. But he worked on, attempting to complete the original Moscow plan.

For a long time he held the pictures destined for Russia. He wanted his country to possess the best of his life's work. But years of fruitless waiting have altered this view, and he has sold some of the original copies. He will always copy or recopy any of those he still retains. And such is the surety of the man's technique that one finds original, copy and recopy identical.

He explains hesitatingly that he grows to care for a picture very dearly during the long hours he works upon it. He speaks of it as "a dear child." He is happy when a copy is destined to go where young people can view it, perhaps because he has young people in his own home and understands their need of inspiration.

Upstairs and down in his studio in the via degli Artisti one is led to things of exquisite beauty. He eagerly explains his work, or if he is absent a member of his family will act as *cicerone*. Unlike most artists, a vast amount of his work must be executed afield, for he must go to the originals. In his studio he can recopy a copy, he can prepare canvases and backgrounds, but not much else. So he is often out of Florence.

Perhaps in a small town on the walls of a little church there is a peeling fresco that Mr. Lockoff feels must be preserved. It may form a vital link in the art chain. So he lives for a year or so in a
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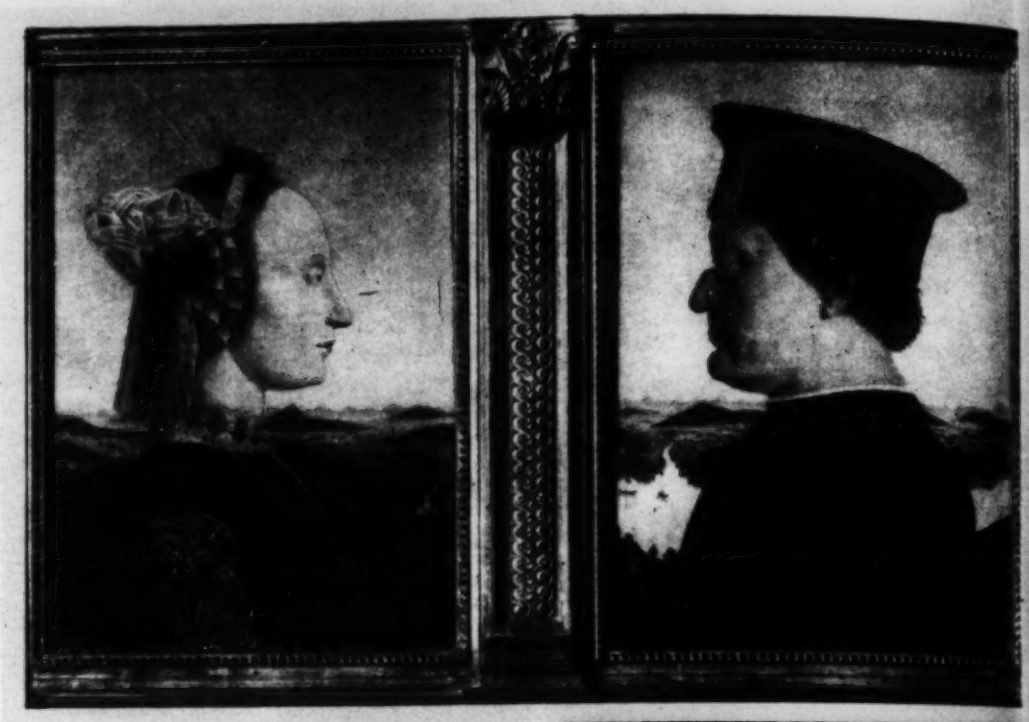


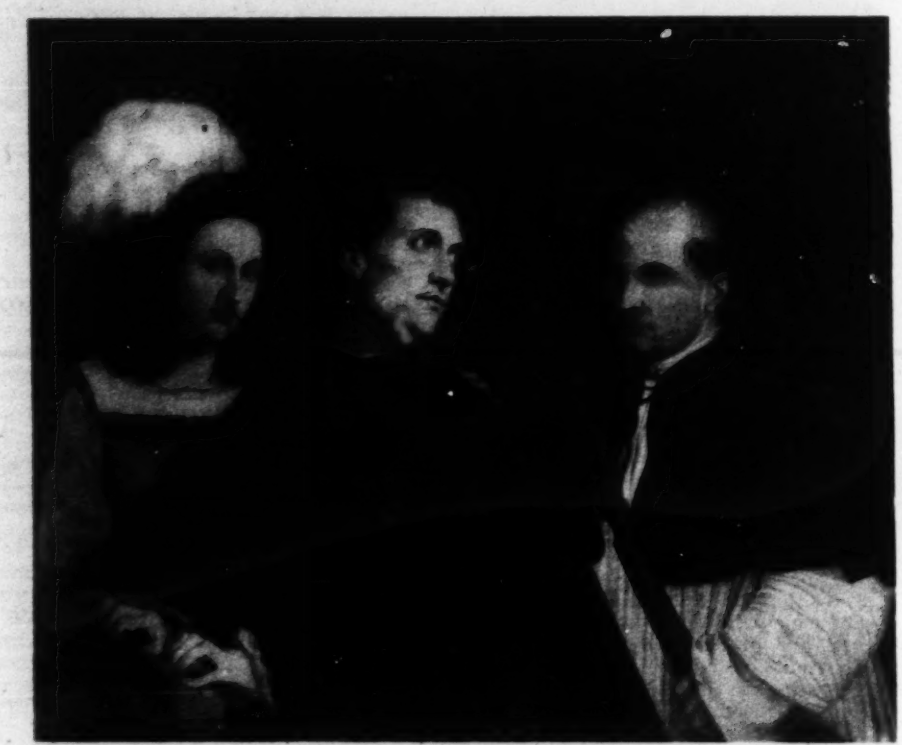
Courtesy, The American Federation of Arts.

ORIGINAL

Portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Urbino, by Piero della Francesca, in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.

NICHOLAS LOCKOFF IN HIS STUDIO

Mr. Lockoff Stands Between His Reproductions of Giotto's Sermon to the (at the Right), and The Birth of the Virgin by Ghirlandajo



Courtesy, The Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Mass.

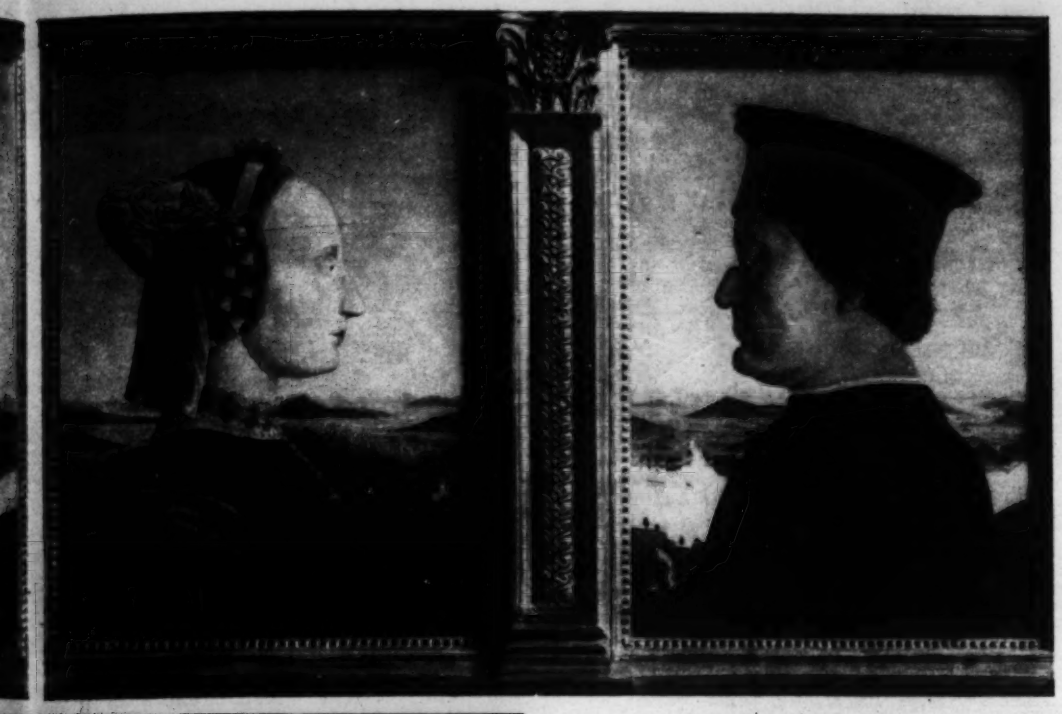
THE CONCERT, BY GIORGIONE

The Original Is in the Pitti Gallery, Florence. This Lockoff Reproduction Is in the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Mass. Even the Brush Strokes Are Identical With Those in the Original.

the Old Masters

ptures Aura of Antiquity in Exact Copies of Italy's by Painting as the Original Artists Painted

Grace Hawley



Courtesy, The American Federation of Arts.

REPRODUCTION

The Lockoff Copy of the Portraits at the Left, Presented to the Portland Art Association, Portland, Oregon, for Its Gallery.

Photo, Mary Logan Berenson.

IN HIS STUDIO AT FLORENCE

ioto's Sermon to the Birds From the Church of St. Francis of Assisi rgio by Ghirlandajo From Santa Maria Novella, Florence.

so in a tiny village inn with few creature comforts, working very hard. All day, while the light holds, he paints at the color work, then when that fails he works on into the night, often by torch light, blocking in the next day's stint. He is conscious of no lack. His life is lived on a plane where food and housing are unimportant, and where time is forgotten.

* * *

History records only a few copyists, and fewer of outstanding merit. Michelangelo once forged a piece of sculpture for fun and successfully fooled an Italian collector of his day. Rubens and Van Dyck copied a few pictures by Titian. Today there is a Japanese, Shimbi Tanaka, who has wonderfully reproduced some twelfth century scrolls. Perhaps Shimbi Tanaka could reproduce Italian masterpieces. But this Japanese is not working in the field of Western art, so Nicholas Lockoff is today labeled "unique" by Occidental art critics.

That there is a Lockoff cult developing in the United States is apparent. On the Pacific coast a friend of the Portland Art Association presented that museum with a Lockoff copy of the Uffizi's Piero della Francesca's Duke and Duchess of Urbino. The Fogg Museum in Cambridge, Mass., has three of Mr. Lockoff's copies. Miss Helen Frick has brought two Lockoff copies to the United States. She presented his Piero della Francesca's Resurrection from the original at Borgo San Sepolcro to the Fine Arts Department of the University of Pittsburgh. Miss Frick presented to the Frick Art Reference Library in New York a copy of Pietro Lorenzetti's Madonna and Child with two Saints from the Church of St. Francis of Assisi. St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H., has a Lockoff copy of this same appealing Madonna, but unlike Miss Frick's "destroyed" gift, the Concord fresco is in its pristine glory.

At St. Marks School in Southborough, Mass., over the altar in the chapel is a Lockoff copy of Giovanni Bellini's triptych of the Madonna and Saints from the Church of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari in Venice.

The late James Cox Brady purchased three Lockoff copies, a Rembrandt, a Madonna of Andrea del Sarto's now in the private chapel at Hamilton Farms, Gladstone, N. J., and a copy of that unsurpassed Annunciation of Simone Martini's from the Uffizi which Mr. Brady gave to The Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help in Bernardsville, N. J.

* * *

The United States became art conscious long after the great European collections were formed. In recent years America has acquired paintings of note. Not many, to be sure, when a list of the art treasures of the world is consulted. A comparison of the number of great paintings owned in Florence and in New York, owned in Paris and in Chicago, indicates that a meager portion has crossed the Atlantic despite Europe's accusations that she has been art ravished for America.

The day is past when paintings of first importance can easily come to the United States. Governments, notably that of Italy, now have laws forbidding the exportation of masterpieces. It is still possible to buy Italian paintings of first rank from dealers and from private collections, but the number is limited and foreign governments are zealous in purchasing the best for their own galleries. Prices are prohibitive save for the great museums. The acquisition of frescoes is even more difficult. Few of them are owned in the United States. It is almost impossible to buy them; to remove them from walls is a tremendous undertaking and the difficulties of transportation are considerable.

But Nicholas Lockoff's copies of Italian paintings and frescoes, which can be acquired today, retain the glory that one may observe in the Pitti, the Louvre, the National, the Uffizi, and other art museums of note. Such copies permit small museums to fill their vacant spaces with this splendor; great museums can complete their broken series illustrating the evolution of painting which must otherwise remain vacant.

Scores of books have been written on the technique of fresco painting, so much is there to this fascinating art, but what that great master of fresco, Cennino Cennini, wrote in 1400 applies today. He said:

"When you are going to paint on walls, which is the most delightful and charming kind of work that there can be, consider how much you can paint in a day; for whatever you cover with the damp plaster that you must finish the same day. Sometimes in winter or in damp weather or on a stone wall the plaster remains fresh till the next day; but if you can help it do not delay because when painting in fresco that which is finished in one day is the firmest and best and is the most beautiful work."

Mr. Lockoff has studied out on the old frescoes the faint lines that show what constituted a day's work for the old masters and he governs himself accordingly in blocking out his work.

As an instance, in copying the Expulsion he found that the artist Masaccio did not quite match the color of the sky, and the joint at which the colors do not match marks the end of one day's work and the beginning of the next. This, of course, he has imitated in the copy. Also, in this picture Masaccio one day undertook to paint a little more than he could, and the lower half of one of the figures is not as good as the rest, showing that the plaster dried while he was painting.

In the last few years Mr. Lockoff has done a vast amount of copying in that peerless spot, the great church of Saint Francis of Assisi. Mrs. Berenson tells of a visit she made to him there.

"We saw him working in the chapel of San Martino copying, not for an order but for love and passionate interest, the beautiful Dream of Saint Martin by Simone Martini, a fresco dimmed and hard to see high up on the chapel wall. The copy, nearly finished, seen from the body of the church, shone with gold and glowed with the radiance of the finest Byzantine enamels. We climbed to his platform high on the scaffolding and compared the copy inch by inch with the original; we could trace no difference in line or mass."

In the following translation from one of Mr. Lockoff's letters, for he does not always write in English even to Americans, he writes entertainingly of his work in the Saint Martin chapel.

"It was a risk to deprive the Dream of Saint Martin of its setting in the chapel with the stained glass windows that shed a subdued light on it, and to place the reproduction in my brightly lighted studio, and then to leave it without any patina, with no mark of time's deterioration. But my observation borne out by others is that The Dream comes out of this test most brilliantly." He continues:

"It was with considerable regret that I left the Lower Church at Assisi, where there is a treasury of artistic wonders all but hidden from visitors. At the left of The Dream is a scene from the same cycle. For visitors this fresco simply no longer exists. The upper part has lost all its paint because of wall dampness. Fortunately there are traces, invisible to the casual visitor but sufficient to give me all the elements for a complete reconstruction of this fresco-ruin in the splendor of its former state. I am certain I could recall to its artistic life this original, not a dying one in this case but one already dead.

"There are other frescoes there but it is so dark one must know them only by photographs. My very strong lamp while I was working there illuminated The Deposition from the Cross, which struck me by its beauty, its force of dramatic feeling not found elsewhere in the school of Siena. This fresco unites in fact the two schools, the forceful and expressive Tuscan school of Cimabue and Giotto and the Sienese with its rhythmic composition and its gentle facial expression."

* * *

Mr. Lockoff wishes to copy many more of Italy's disintegrating treasures. The list he gives is wonderful. Above all, he wishes to do the magnificent Majesta of Simone Martini's in Siena that each year fades more and more; its azures and golds are now wraith-like. It seems cruel that this regal aristocratic Madonna must be lost eventually to the world. The entire list is too long to give here.

Even today Nicholas Lockoff's reproductions could become a peripatetic museum! If it were brought to America on loan, and housed in an especially designed railroad car of beautiful proportions and properly lighted, the collection could be transported to every crossroads town. The car could linger a week, a month in a museumless town, a curator in charge. Then it could travel on to another art-barren spot. Year in and year out the beauty and magnificence of the great art of the Italian Renaissance could come to the thousands and thousands of beauty-hungry people in the United States. Today the best in music has reached the crossroads but the painted beauty of the world has eluded the screen and the radio. Perhaps Nicholas Lockoff's slender hands hold the key to the solution.

Courtesy St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

MADONNA AND CHILD WITH TWO SAINTS

This Is One of Two Lockoff Reproductions of the Pietro Lorenzetti Fresco in the Church of St. Francis of Assisi.

When Photography Was Young

The Daguerreotype, Invented in Paris and Introduced to the United States in 1839, Was a Wonder of Its Day Comparable to the Motion Picture or Radio in Later Times

By Claire Liske

WITH MODERN PHOTOGRAPHY in its present state of perfection, it is difficult to appreciate that when the humble daguerreotype was introduced in 1839, it was deemed the marvel of the age. Its invention, in fact, was ranked in importance with that of the steam engine.

And it was an important invention. Previous to its advent, our forefathers had had no way of preserving their likenesses for us save by the brush or pencil, the wax portrait, or the "scissors portrait," the silhouette.

THE FIRST AMERICAN DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAIT

Miss Dorothy Catherine Draper Had to Sit Absolutely Still for Several Minutes, Her Head Held by an Iron Clamp and Her Face Covered With Flour to Reflect Light More Effectively. The Picture Was Taken by Her Brother, Dr. John William Draper, on the Roof of a New York University Building in 1839.

To be sure, John Smibert, Peter Pelham, Robert Feke, Jonathan Blackburn, John Singleton Copley and Gilbert Stuart have left excellent portraits of early Americans, but portraits then, as now, were costly, and only the more fortunate could afford them. Wax portraits were less expensive but also less permanent. Silhouettes, although inexpensive enough to be in reach of all, were none too satisfactory as likenesses. No wonder then that the daguerreotype caused such a stir when it reached America.

The technical history of the daguerreotype is now fairly well known. Knowledge of the camera obscura had been in existence for some 200 years before the first fruitful experiments with the daguerreotype. There had been much experimental work done in Germany, England and France to fix the images of the camera obscura on variously coated silver plates, but until the time of Niepce and Daguerre they had come to nothing.

Niepce, whose centenary was recently commemorated in New York, had experimented independently and without any knowledge of the work done by Daguerre or any other pioneers for 15 years, when, in 1829, he met Daguerre. They revealed their processes to each other. Daguerre suggested that they use iodine to coat the silver plate instead of the special varnish Niepce had evolved and had been using. This change brought success to their experiments.

It was Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, artist, scientist, and inventor of the electric telegraph, who was responsible for its introduction in America. Professor Morse visited with Daguerre when he was in Paris in 1839 trying to obtain a patent for his telegraph, and he came back as full of enthusiasm for this new art of "painting with sunbeams" as he was for his own telegraph. He reported that the exquisite minuteness of the delineation could not be described; that no painting or engraving ever approached the daguerreotypes; and that the impressions of interiors were Rembrandt perfected.

From an editorial appearing in the "Knickerbocker"—Washington Irving's magazine—in December, 1839, we get a glimpse of the wonder and astonishment the new invention caused in America.

"We have seen the views taken in Paris by the daguerreotype," the editor says, "and have no hesitation in avowing that they are the most remarkable objects of curiosity and admiration in the arts that we have beheld. Their exquisite perfection almost transcends the bounds of sober belief. Let us endeavor to convey to the reader an impression of their character.

"Let him suppose he is standing in the middle of Broadway, with a looking glass held perpendicularly in his hand, in which is reflected the street, with all that therein is for two or three miles, taking in the haziest distance. Then let him take the glass into the house, and find the impression of the entire view in the softest light and shade, vividly retained upon the surface. This is the daguerreotype."

A few months later this same magazine declared the daguerreotype "an instrument destined ultimately, we believe, to be the companion of every man of taste, particularly in his travels." Has ever a prophecy been more completely fulfilled?

Immediately upon Professor Morse's return from Paris with the directions for the process of making daguerreotypes which he had obtained from M. Daguerre, his two brothers, Sidney E. and Richard C., prepared to set up a studio with a glass roof on the top of the building at Nassau and Beekman Streets which they called the "Palace of the Sun." It was the first photographer's studio in America.

But before this room was completed, Professor Morse experimented somewhat on his own account, and made the first daguerreotype in America. It was a print of the Unitarian Church taken from the window in the staircase on the third floor of New York University.

Meanwhile, a paper based on the experiments of Niepce and Daguerre and revealing for the first time the perfected process for making daguerreotypes was read before the Academy of Sciences in Paris. Every seat in the place was taken two hours before the reading of the paper, and there was an overflow of some 200 persons in the courtyard.

The Paris and London journals immediately broadcast the directions, which were so clear that as soon as they reached America hundreds of the young intellectuals began experimenting in daguerreotypes.

The first pictures were of streets and buildings. Human portraits were considered very difficult. Nor was the process a simple one.

Prof. John W. Draper, who was associated with Professor Morse at New York University, is credited with the first human portrait to be made in America by the daguerreotype process. It is a portrait of his sister, Miss Dorothy Catherine Draper, and was made in 1840.

At about this same time M. Gouraud, a pupil of Daguerre, came to America to teach the process and supply equipment to those interested. Through the influence of Mr. Francis Colby Gray, a leader in art circles in Boston and one of the directors of Harvard College, it was arranged to have M. Gouraud's first classes meet in the Massachusetts Historical Society Building.

After giving a series of lectures he published a pamphlet entitled "A Description of the Daguerreotype Process, or a Summary of M. Gouraud's Public Lectures According to the Principles of M. Daguerre; with a Description of a Provisory Method for Taking Human Portraits."

"In the first place," he writes, "you will begin by preparing a room exposed to the sun, the southeast if possible. You will give to this room the form of a truncated pyramid lying down, of which the base will be the whole breadth of the window—which window you will make as large as possible, and extending from the floor to the ceiling. The floor, the ceiling, and the two sides of the room should be plastered with the whitest kind of lime plaster.

"Those who cannot dispose a room in this manner, can fix the sides of the room with sheets, or other cloth of perfect whiteness. . . . The chair on which the person sits must be of yellow wood. The person, if a man, must be dressed in a clear gray coat, pantaloons of a little deeper hue; a vest of fancy ground, yellow orange if possible with figures of a color to make a contrast; the whiteness of the shirt contrasting with a cravat of gray ground either a little less dark or more deep than the coat. The toilet of a lady should be of the same shades, and in all cases black must be constantly avoided, as well as green and red."

At first it was also considered necessary for the subject to have his eyes closed. This was probably fortunate because it was also deemed essential that the portrait be taken in the full sunlight and the exposure was from 10 to 20 minutes.

An amusing incident is related in a letter by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, who became an amateur daguerreotyper, to Mrs. D. T. Davis, which she quoted in an article in McClure's Magazine for November, 1896:

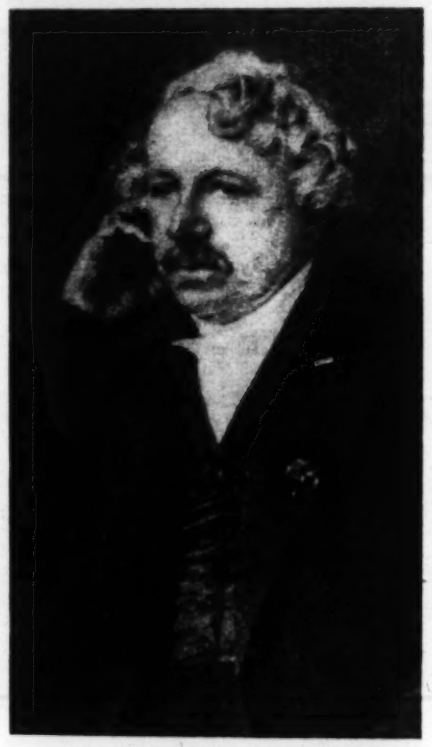
"Early in the business I stood with a mirror in my hands, in full sunshine. The mirror threw up the sun from below to abate the shadows. I stood in this light five minutes. The picture came out a capital portrait of my hair, ears, and chin. Alas! I had tipped my head too far back, and all that appeared were my projecting eyebrows and the orifices of both nostrils (no mouth, alas) and the chin from below taking its place."

By the end of 1840 daguerreotyping had become a business. There were many galleries in the cities. One of the best known was that of Southworth & Hawes in Boston. They did, among many other distinguished persons, portraits of Jenny Lind and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Traveling cars too were touring the country.

The clever daguerreotyper, it is said, always carried sticking-wax with which to hold back "wing" ears, and also cotton for filling out hollow cheeks!

Monday was considered the best day for the daguerreotype business. Sunday in those days was calling night, and the usual outcome was a promise to exchange daguerreotypes. "No less sure than Monday itself," Mrs. Davis writes, "came the gentleman escorting his sweetheart. He selected the most expensive cases and paid for both pictures. And it was a happy man in those instances that put the maiden's picture into his pocket for he knew there was but one 'counterfeit presentment' of her in existence."

The business grew by leaps and bounds, aided by the California gold rush which required the exchange of daguerreotypes between those who left



Courtesy New York Public Library

LOUIS JACQUES MANDÉ DAGUERRE

A Daguerreotype of the Inventor of the Daguerreotype, Taken in Paris by Henry Meade of New York.

and those who remained, and later by the Civil War. The process improved, also, and at the same rate, until it was at length superseded by simpler, better methods. Not very many years after it was introduced in America, however, English, German, and even French daguerreotypers advertised that they took daguerreotypes "by the American process."

The daguerreotype was of course of great historical value. Everyone of importance sat for a portrait, and many scenes and portraits would have been lost to posterity but for the humble daguerreotype.

Among the New Books

Mr. Lloyd George's Memoirs—He Becomes Premier

War Memoirs of David Lloyd George, Vol. III. London: Nicholson and Watson. 21s. net. Boston: Little Brown. $4.

IN THIS THIRD volume of the History of the War according to Lloyd George the author attacks his subject with undiminished gusto. His manner of writing shows no trace of fatigue. The style is direct, nervous, forceful, admirably to the point, with only occasional traces of the platform speaker influencing the penman.

Needless to say, he is very sure of himself, his judgment today confirming his judgment of 17 years ago, and those who differed from him then have not ceased to seem wrong to him now. But that is to be expected of a man who had his power of taking decisions and pursuing them till they were fulfilled, a power scarcely consistent with misgivings about his own judgment. It is part of the essential quality of Mr. Lloyd George that his major decisions and the instincts which prompted them seem to him infallible; and that is why he finds it hard to be patient with, or sometimes just to, those who were temperamentally and therefore continuously opposed to him.

It has been said that for him there are only two kinds of public men—those whom he admires and those whom he despises. But that is not quite true. He is a singularly shrewd judge of character—a statement which is not falsified if we admit that he is often biased. He says very hard things about Lord Grey and Mr. Runciman, against both of whom he is biased; yet his analysis of their qualities hurts only because it is in the main true.

He has an admiration for two such different men as Lord Balfour and Woodrow Wilson; but he is keenly alive to their faults, and he shows how on at least one occasion he influenced the President by deliberately appealing to his vanity. But he does not forget that Wilson was "a sincere idealist and a man of exalted purpose and convictions."

His attitude to Lord Haig appears to be one of unmingled contempt. But that is only because he is considering him as a Commander-in-Chief; he would not for a moment deny that Lord Haig would have been a most efficient and reliable regimental officer holding any rank up to major or colonel. To him the absurdity lay in entrusting the supreme command in the field to men who had, in his opinion, only the ability of good subordinates.

This volume deals with the year 1917, the first of his Premiership. It shows the immensity of the task he had undertaken. Having first consolidated his ministry, centering power in a compact war cabinet of five, and distributing the departments among Conservatives, Labor men and such few Liberals as would serve, he turned swiftly to his main task. The position was critical. His predecessors having failed to realize the importance of the war in the East, Germany had conquered Roumania and then opened up a new source of food and essential materials. At the same time she was intensifying her submarine campaign, and had already made up her mind to embark on that ruthless policy of unrestricted submarine attack which was destined to bring the United States into the war.

British shipping was suffering losses at an ever-increasing rate. If this went on for a few months longer Britain would be unable to provide food for the population or supplies for her armies overseas. The High Command of the Navy proved as unimaginative as the High Command of the Army. Mr. Lloyd George had to force upon a reluctant Admiralty a policy of convoying ships—which it had hitherto declared to be impracticable. It proved an amazing success. He had to draw upon the talent of obscure naval officers to find new ways of attacking submarines and bottling them up in harbor. The ship shortage demanded a new method of shipping control, and the food shortage was dealt with by rationing and cultivation of home crops. The need to provide more men for the armies led at last to conscription, and to one fatal mistake which might not have been expected of Lloyd George—the attempt to apply conscription to Ireland.

© Topical Press

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

The whole nation, in every field of its activity, had to be organized for the one purpose of making it fit to carry on the war and bring it to a successful issue. Mr. Lloyd George is unsparing in his condemnation of the type of regular officer whom promotion mainly by seniority or by proficiency in pre-war tactics had brought to the top. He endeavored to show that most of the successes in the war had occurred when the attack had been in the nature of a surprise. But he insists that he could not persuade the military chiefs to make any use of "surprise." "The campaigns of 1917 were to be another exhibition of platitudes in action, planned by minds too unimaginative or too tired to think of any variation or flourish."

The generals and their supporters will have something to say in reply. Yet the probability is that if the modern system had made it possible for Lloyd George to have the same control of the military chiefs as, say, Pitt had in the Seven Years War, the World War would have been over sooner. And as it was, it was he who at last compelled the Allies to submit their armies on the Western Front to a unified command, which proved to be the indispensable condition of victory.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

Treasures of Great Snow

Everest 1933, by Hugh Ruttledge. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 25/-.

WHEN THE DALAI LAMA gave his assent to the British desire to enter Tibetan territory for the purpose of climbing Everest, he wrote the following words:

> To the west of the Five Treasuries of Great Snow in the jurisdiction of White Glass Fort, near Rocky Valley Inner Monastery, is the Bird Country of the South.

Since then there have been four attempts to climb the peak of the Bird Country, the last of which was made in 1933 under Mr. Hugh Ruttledge's leadership. All have failed to reach the summit. The first expedition, called the Reconnaissance, went out in 1921. The then unknown environment of Everest was mapped, as well as the Tibetan plateau, and after months of strenuous effort the key position of the Chang La or North Col was discovered by Mallory, Wheeler and Bullock. The best approach, by the East Rongbuk glacier, was not yet known.

In 1922, the expedition known as the Assault set out. Its highest camp was at 25,000 feet, on the north ridge above the North Col, and 26,985 feet was reached without oxygen and some 400 feet more with it. The problem then was: could porters be persuaded to carry a camp higher than 25,000 feet, and could climbers sleep and withstand the bitter cold and fatigue of the remaining altitude? Everest was still considered, in the technical sense, an easy mountain.

That it was not easy the two subsequent expeditions have shown. All have failed against the ferocity of the mountain. The tragic history of the 1924 expedition is well known. Mallory and Irvine, who were reported by Odell to be "going well" when last seen, may have reached the summit. But the crucial difficulty of the final stages was now seen. This is what is called the "second step"—the dark gray limestone ridge which runs westward across the face of the mountain, and which Mr. Ruttledge's expedition thinks probably unclimable.

In 1924 Norton had suggested an alternative route, which was to cross the deep snow couloir or gully east of the pyramid, avoiding the "steps." Norton reached 28,100 feet by this route but was obliged to give up, exhausted: "The slabs in the neighborhood of the couloir dip steeply outwards, the angle increasing steadily to the west. They afford little or no hold for the hands, and the climber is forced to rely for safety on the mere friction of his bootnails. One slip, and only the main Rongbuk glacier, 10,000 feet below, can arrest his fall."

The climbers in 1933 got up to the "second step" but were defeated by it. They found no way over it, in fact, and were obliged to return. The worst enemy was the weather. The unkind and capricious climate of Everest was at its worst. In the month of May there were only 13 working days and on many of these only for a few hours could anything be done. The high camps had once to be withdrawn because of a blizzard, and one of the most dramatic episodes in the enterprise was Longland's struggle to get back his porters, who probably would have just given in without him. Some idea of the conditions may be had from the fact that the ledge on which Camp VI had to be pitched was only three feet wide and sloped outward.

The story which Mr. Ruttledge tells, in a style admirably restrained and happily free of heroics, scenic rhetoric and expeditionary facetiousness, is thrilling and absorbing. It is rich in human material. The expedition returned suffering no ill effects from their exposure on the mountain. Two incidental matters of interest may be mentioned: the controversy about the discovery of the ax and Smythe's suggestion that Odell may have been mistaken in thinking he saw Mallory and Irvine "going well." At that altitude distant rocks can seem to be moving people. Mr. Ruttledge is of opinion that the ax could not have blown down from the summit and could not have been voluntarily abandoned. Several members of the expedition institute chapters on their special subjects and the whole work is a comprehensive and superbly illustrated record.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Tuneful Lyrics

Threshold and Hearth, by Marya Zaturenska. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.

HALF A HUNDRED tuneful lyrics represent the three distinct moods which Miss Zaturenska presents under the chapters, "Fruits Unharvested," "The Quiet House" and "Strange Captivity."

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> So from speed to silence, we are
> united by the clock's pulse,
> Time winds its little throat and
> purrs away.
> Heartbeat, clockbeat, we cease to
> measure them;
> I turn with patience the worn
> leaves of the day.

The third section moves through a somewhat pious atmosphere and, while retaining the careful workmanship, loses a little the poetic quality of the preceding verse.

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New Books in Review	*Charles Seymour, Henry Hazlitt, Richard Hooker, Carolige Gordon, Herbert Read, Harry R. Rudin, John Courtney, Wallace Notestein, Robert P. T. Coffin, S.L. Faison, Jr., Lindsay Rogers, Hallowell de Torres, Richmond C. Beatty, Sydney K. Marshall, Edward H. Hume, William C. DeVane, Gordon S. Haight, Samuel C. Chew, Edward Hale, John J. George, Frederick A. Pottle, Roger B. Merriman.*
Library of the Quarter: Outstanding Novels	*The Editors*
Contributors to this Number	

Edited by WILBUR CROSS

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Gamaliel Bradford—a Self-Portrait

The Letters of Gamaliel Bradford, edited by Van Wyck Brooks. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.50.

THE NUMBER OF letters that Gamaliel Bradford read in quest of material for what he called his psychographs must have been thousands or tens of thousands. In them, as in innumerable diaries and other documents, he was in search of the revealing phrase or turn of thought, sentences here and there culled from their context and patiently assembled into what he himself likens to a mosaic, the finished biographical essay or character study.

The future psychographer, if the future produces just this type of man of letters, will not find a great deal of such material in Bradford's own correspondence, should he undertake a portrait of the author of so many portraits. In one of his letters Bradford comments upon the curious fact that whereas the letters of some celebrated people yield abundant fruit of this nature the letters of others are a barren field. His own correspondence is not very fruitful of self-revelation. Not that it is "objective" and impersonal; on the contrary he is constantly talking about himself, his interests, his work and his limitations. No thought or sentiment is too trite to set down. "What did fascinate me in Rome was the ruins," he says, as though one should say, "What did fascinate me on the Atlantic was the water." But he seems constantly to be contemplating the surface of his nature without often penetrating into the deeps; perhaps there were few profundities to explore.

It is significant that from the year 1918, when he resorted to the typewriter to enable him to deal with the mass of correspondence which grew with his reputation, he preserved carbon-copies of all his letters; Mr. Brooks tells us that there are 54 stout volumes of them, each of 200 sheets. From these 11,000 pages the letters now published have been selected. Confidence in the editor's taste and breadth of interest makes one certain that the selection is representative; that is, representative of the 13 years the volume covers. But it contains no record of Bradford's youth (apart from many autobiographical reminiscences confided to correspondents).

* * *

The European travels which were distasteful to him when he accomplished them but to which he looked back with pleasure inspired in him as an older man comments of deplorable jejuneness. From the placid shore of success and recognition he liked to contemplate the years of ambition and disappointment before with surprising suddenness he won his reputation. But we should have liked to have some letters dating from those years of struggle. The younger man was probably more attractive than the older.

The letters are intensely egoistic. Shut up in his own library or the library of the Athenæum he depended to a great degree upon contacts through the written word. He was a kindly man who valued not only friendships but acquaintanceships. He prized any communication from a stranger, doubtless because it was one more bit of evidence of the solidity of his long delayed reputation. Mr. Brooks tells us that he kept a catalogue of his correspondents, numbering before the end more than 5000 cards. Among them were distinguished men in the world of letters, poets, critics, professors, journalists. To one or another of them most of the letters now published were written. It is perhaps significant that all are Americans; he seems never to have come in touch with the world of letters in England and on the continent of Europe.

* * *

The letters are extraordinarily modest in tone, for all their egoism. Bradford is constantly pointing out the defects and shortcomings of his work, the lack of profundity, the want of the ultimate gift of style without which literary work cannot "live." One comes to feel that he protests too much, that the modesty is part of the touching anxiety not to offend, that he did not really know how much of solid truth there was in his criticism of his own character and work. This gives to the correspondence a faint impression of insincerity, possibly an impression that is not fair to the man. The point is that one feels all the time that he is a little on his guard. His psychographical labors had doubtless taught him that it is in friendly informal correspondents that people are frequently involved in self-betrayal. Consequently the letters have not the psychological value of the lately published "Journal" which did certainly reveal the man.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

Mongol Adventure

Tents in Mongolia, by Henning Haslund. New York: Dutton. $5.

HENNING HASLUND, I venture to say, will inspire the same longing for far horizons that Sven Hedin did. He has written a fascinating travelogue. If he fails to generate the stylistic magnetism of Sven Hedin, he has the same responsiveness to the moods of the Mongol terrain and the same love of the children of earth who inhabit it, so that he can sweep his readers along on the wings of his own natural enthusiasm. His is the style that is born out of fullness of sympathy.

The Scandinavian is on weirdly familiar terms with Mongolia. One meets him at every entrance, as trader, missionary or explorer. Books that burrow through the varied topography of the country into the soul of Mongolia itself come from the pens of Scandinavians. Why is it? Scenery, perhaps. The snow, the vivid effects of the sun on the snow, the friendliness of silent forests, the serenity of the desert—these are balm to the Scandinavian.

Or it may be the nomad in the Mongol that calls to the same strain in the Nordic. Mighty hunters, the Mongols are what the Scandinavians used to be, free as their own crisp air, at home only on a spirited steed, here today and gone tomorrow. Scandinavians were the last Europeans to succumb to the settled mode of life of Mediterranean civilization. The Mongols are still nomads. Yet a simplicity deriving from the earth itself connects them over the great divide of civilization. The quality that Mr. Haslund met in Mongolia is not unlike that of a Knut Hamsun character.

How long the Mongols can survive in their "island" home is problematical. China is penetrating from the south. It bears nothing more aggressive than the plow. Nothing, however, could be more threatening to the roving Mongols. "Daily," says Mr. Haslund, "we witnessed the melancholy spectacle of a nomad population impoverished, oppressed and finally exterminated by the penetration of an agricultural people." With their tents and herds, the Mongols are being driven farther north, where the great Gobi divides them from their fiercer kinsmen, the Kalka Mongols.

It was in the northwest of this vast area that the Danish expedition of which Mr. Haslund was a member introduced the first plow. The way thither is as storied as any of Asiatic travel. But the Danes ran into another invasion, a political one directed from Moscow and operating from adjacent Siberia. Outer Mongolia is now bolshevized. But, before the Muscovite influence ran rampant over the northern plains, Mr. Haslund had had enough experience to last him a lifetime. The Danish Pound is a poet as well as a farm became the point d'appui for as exciting and richly told an adventure as one has read in a long time and Dutton's has put it in an appropriately beautiful frame.

H. B. ELLISTON

X Y Z of Reading

A B C of Reading, by Ezra Pound. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.

EZRA POUND ESSAYS to teach by what he calls the "ideogrammic method," based on the Chinese system of abbreviated picture writing. We normally define a thing—the color "red," for instance—by moving away in our definition from the things that we know perfectly well into a region of remoter and progressively remoter abstraction. The Chinese "word" or ideogram for red, on the other hand, is made up of the abbreviated pictures of

rose
iron rust
cherry
flamingo

thus being based on something everyone *knows*, something that fits the case, that applies in all the cases.

Using a similar method to define Mr. Pound's extraordinary "primer," one might form an ideogram from

yellow journal
technical handbook
Tristram Shandy
Gertrude Stein

If the reader is bewildered by the ideogram, he is likely to be even more bewildered by the book. So far as the average reader is concerned, it might better have been called the X Y Z of Reading. At the outset Mr. Pound issues the warning: "There is a longish dull stretch shortly after the beginning of the book." Few will have difficulty in discovering where that stretch begins; some may have difficulty in deciding where it ends.

But having reiterated and extended Mr. Pound's warning, one can only say that there is much in the book of exceptional interest to anyone who succeeds in tunneling his way through the masses of capitals, italics, words in bold-face type, eccentric paragraphs, convulsive chapters, startling epithets, drastic judgments, strange lists and suggested "exercises" in which the author has seen fit to clothe his thesis.

The thesis is that of his provocative pamphlet "How to Read," expanded and, we are informed, "simplified." Those who have not yet got over their astonishment at the list of "required reading" furnished by Mr. Pound in the earlier essay will here find his reasons in full. They may still object to the choice of Gavin Douglas, Golding and Mark Alex. Boyd as waymarks in English literature, but at least they will know Mr. Pound's reasons for choosing them and they will find in the second part of the book selections from the writers discussed to illustrate the points discussed. There is a real value in Mr. Pound's list, even if one disagrees with the greater part of his choices; it challenges at every step the routine classification of English writers according to a classical hierarchy of established values. It incites one to look at *the thing itself*.

Mr. Pound's definitions are always interesting. Perhaps the best sentence in the book is that quoted from "How to Read": "Great literature is simply language charged with meaning to the utmost possible degree." There are, indeed, live shoots everywhere, together with much dead wood. "Artists," we read, "are the antennæ of the race. Wordsworth vibrates to a very limited range of stimuli, and he was not conscious of the full problem of writing." Nor is Mr. Ezra Pound conscious of the full problem of reading. His own poetry is evidence of an extraordinary sensitivity within extraordinarily narrow limits, of a concept of "meaning" restricted by the interests of an æsthete.

Yet the tremendous and astonishing influence of his translation of the Anglo-Saxon "Seafarer" on contemporary poetry should make the reader wary of dismissing summarily as absurd the judgment that selects Landor, Browning and Fitzgerald as the "key" artists of nineteenth-century English poetry. Mr. Pound *is* a poet as well as a pedant.

ROBERT PEEL

Heroic Adventure

Tros of Samothrace, by Talbot Mundy. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $3.

MR. TALBOT MUNDY is well known as a writer of adventure tales, but in "Tros of Samothrace" his skill in word-building, plot-raveling and character-depicting reaches a high peak.

Tros is the central character around whom the story swings, not only because he is a true nobleman and a brave warrior but because he dared to defy Cæsar and all Cæsar stood for—that destructive imperialism which was seeking to absorb the Western World.

Tros, dark-haired and amber-eyed, has been captured by Cæsar and, because of his seafaring skill, added to the Roman fleet. He accompanies Cæsar to Britain on the first expedition there in A. D. 55. Channel winds and semisavage tribes are scoffed at by Cæsar, who thinks to conquer the world, but when to these are added the daring defiance of the Samothracian the story takes a different turn.

"Tros of Samothrace" carries its reader through almost a thousand pages of heroic reading. Not a sentence is heavy-handed, but adventure, linked with the nobility of a man's spirit, sweeps the story through Britain, Gaul and on to Rome with sure and powerful strokes. Much information of the period of Cæsar's conquests is imparted, but in no weary manner. The style of writing is blunt and descriptive, giving one the feeling that its grand heroism is unintentional—being part of Tros and the spirit of the day it has become part of the book.

Not the least part of the book, and by far the wisest, are the sayings from the Druid Taliesan and from the Log of Tros of Samothrace that precede each chapter. Perhaps the whole scheme of the book is best revealed in one of these quotations, the last—"A wise man's conquest is himself, to the end that the gaining gales of Wisdom may fill his sails and, blowing him clear of the shoals of ignorance, storm him towards new horizons."

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Meet the Prince of Wales!

(Continued from Page 3)

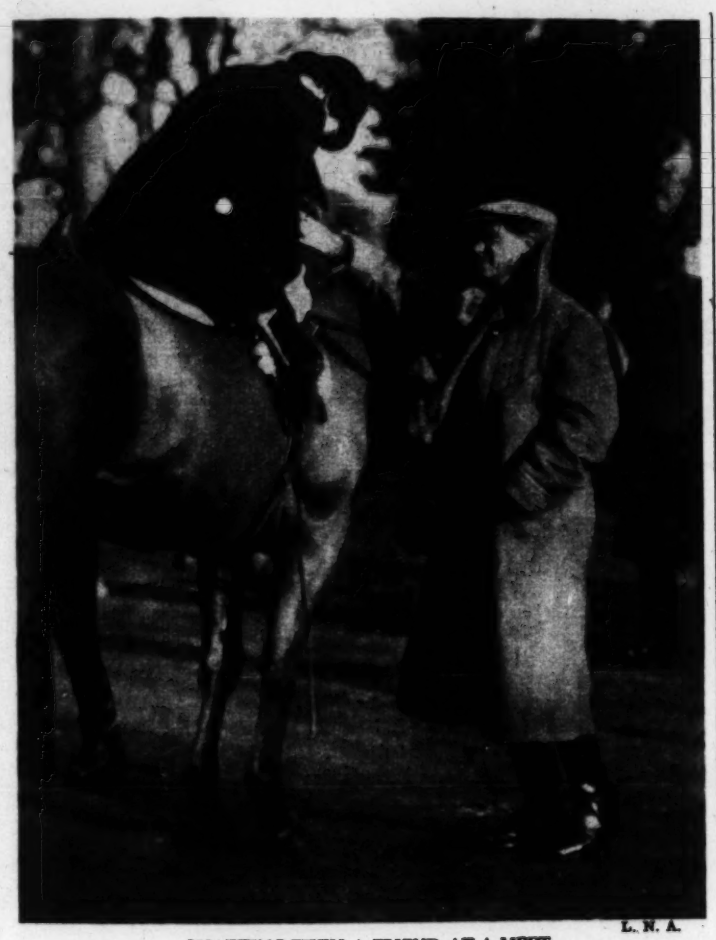
James's Palace; he changes his clothes there, and he does his business there; but he goes home—to Fort Belvedere—to sleep. Even if it is at 2 a. m., the Prince's car takes him back to with bookcases; lovely pictures hang between them, and there is a beautiful mantelpiece ornamented with the flowers grown by the Prince in his garden. Portraits of the King and Queen at once apparent; a grand piano is on either side of the room, and there is the latest gramophone. He has a small "talkies" apparatus also. He likes the cinematograph and goes every week to see the latest films.

Life at Fort Belvedere is very informal; the Prince's friends find His Royal Highness a perfect host, looking after their comfort himself instead of leaving it to his staff.

Keystone—The Christian Science Monitor

THE PRINCE IN BELFAST

Men and Women Students Surrounded and Cheered Him at the Queen's University, Where He Visited and Spoke.



L. N. A.

CHATTING WITH A FRIEND AT A MEET

The Prince Always Has Been Much Interested in Horses. Here He Is at a Meet of the Belvoir Hounds at Colston Bassett Near Nottingham.

Gathering the impressions of those who work and play with His Royal Highness, one sees a picture of a hard worker, a hard player, a sympathetic, intelligent, practical man, full of energy, never still; walking about while he talks, or moving about in his seat; a man who is most friendly, and yet "pretty royal" as becomes the heir to the throne; a man with charm that attracts other men so that even a seasoned old newspaper reporter will say: "I'd go anywhere to see the Prince!"

the fort, standing picturesquely on Shrubbs Hill near Virginia Water, flying the flag of the Duchy of Cornwall: 15 golden coins on a black ground; and with the old guns keeping guard beneath.

Perhaps five nights in the year His Royal Highness may spend at St. James's Palace, when late evening engagements dovetail into early morning appointments, but the rest are spent in his own bedroom opening out of the circular sitting room at Fort Belvedere, on the other side of which is his study. That sitting room has "home" marked all over it. It is of the Prince's own choosing, with the help of Prince George, who is often with him. The beige easy chairs are inviting; the paneled walls are inset stand on the Heppelwhite desk. The floor has a silver look, for it is laid with maple, and beautiful rugs make it warm and comfortable.

The Prince's love of music is

Fiord Horses

Lively and surefooted, bred among steep mountain slopes and flinty forests, the Norwegian fiord horse, even in this motorized age, is receiving wide recognition as almost the ideal horse for small farms.

The fiord horse is easy to train and inexpensive to keep. One of its accomplishments, learned along the boulder-strewn tracks of the misty fiords, is to find its own way home in fog. It can manage the most stony paths with the greatest surefootedness.

The breed has flourished in the mountain dales almost unchanged as to type. Natural scientists, among them Charles Darwin, have drawn attention to the fiord horse.

Radio Near the Equator

A program of rural public instruction based largely on radio and moving picture educational methods is under consideration in Colombia. The Colombian Congress has been requested to appropriate an additional 750,000 pesos for the Ministry of Education to develop a program along these lines. The Ministry of Education hopes to purchase a 30,000-peso radio broadcasting station and 1000 radio receiving sets at an estimated cost of 30 pesos each.

Approximately 150,000 pesos would be invested in 500 small power sets to generate the energy required by the radio receiving apparatus and 55,000 pesos would be allotted for the payment of 50 portable film projecting machines. Some 28,000 pesos would be devoted to the purchase of raw and finished film and 100,000 pesos spent in acquiring 200 rural libraries.

The construction and purchase of special buildings, in conjunction with the rural schools, to house these new activities would account for 300,000 pesos of the total appropriation.

* * *

What is claimed to be the most powerful radiocasting station in South America recently was inaugurated in Lima, Peru. The new station, known as "Difusora Universal, S. A.," will transmit simultaneously on both short and long wave. The call letters for the long wave will be OA4K and it will operate on a wavelength of 220 meters with a frequency of 1360 kilocycles. The short-wave station, with the call letters OA4AC, has a transmitting power of 20 kilowatts and will radiocast on a 28.36 meter wavelength with a frequency of 7820 kilocycles. The Difusora Universal, S. A., is a Peruvian organization, operated by the Compania Technico Comercial Italo-Peruana, which is a subsidiary of the Empresas Electricas Associadas of Lima. The operating company plans to import 1000 radios into Peru to be sold at cost to stimulate interest in the new station.

JOHN ALDEN
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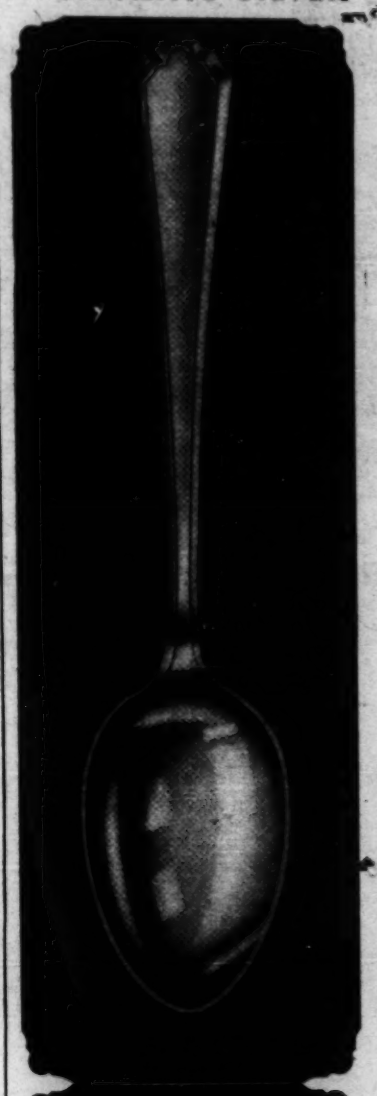

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Along the Burma—China Frontier

By Beatrix Clerk

MANY PARTS OF YUNNAN are better known to Europeans than a secluded valley called in Chinese Lo-Pu-Pa or Turnip Valley (because it is shaped like a long Chinese turnip), about 50 miles from the Burma frontier. It is a Shan enclave bordering the Kachin Hills on west and the Shan states on the south.

Although so near the land of "Peacocks and Pagodas," no Burma official or resident has ever set foot in this most fascinating spot. Occasionally the Consul travels along this way back to Tengyueh after the frontier meetings, and the customs officials pay periodical visits to the little customs station in the vicinity.

The river which waters this little valley flows into the Sweli long before the latter crosses the Burma frontier. It is given no name on the maps, which show many blank spaces in this region. Route books are rather vague and when touring no one seems to have any idea how far camping ground is or how long the march will take, and having no map to refer to one is completely in the dark. All the villages have Chinese and Shan names, and hardly any of the inhabitants have heard of any village outside their own.

Photos by Beatrix Clerk

SCENES IN YUNNAN PROVINCE

(Top) Ferrying the Sweli River. A Chinese Carrying Chair Is Resting on the Mule Loads on the Raft.

(Center) Hsiang Yang Chiao Bridge. It Crosses the Upper Sweli River in Western Yunnan. It Is Partly Cantilever and Partly Suspension, With Heavy Timbers, Iron Cables, and Chains Entering Into the Construction.

(Bottom) Selling Eatables to Passers-by. A Typical Scene in a Yunnan Village. The Young Girl in the Center Is Wearing Tight Trousers Coming to Below the Knee. When She Is 18 Years Old She Will Don a Skirt Reaching to the Ankles.

* * *

There had been rain the night before and we started our march on a sunless morning. But the rain had brightened up nature's colorings. It was March and spring time in Yunnan, the young leaves shone like jade, and the patches of red earth on the foot hills reminded one of Devonshire. On each side of the narrow bund—which did duty as a main road—were flooded rice fields, where a weed flourished, covering the gray water with an emerald film—a gray green mirror in which the reflections were enchanting. There were Shan villages on the foothills partially hidden in clumps of feathery bamboos.

Large flocks of ducks and geese swam about the flooded fields, snippets and waders, and birds we did not even know by sight were numerous. A metallic flash and a kingfisher frequently flew by delighting us with his brilliant plumage.

Some Shan girls came along talking and laughing; they were probably going to a bazaar near by. They were all unmarried as we could tell by their low turbans. Their cheeks were rosy, a very different color from the sallow-faced Chinese. Their faces were round, of a mongoloid type, but the eyes are not so slanting as some of these races.

* * *

A Shan girl wears a white bodice or coat, tight trousers of dark blue homespun reaching just below the calf, and a strip of the same material wrapped round her waist like a short apron. When she reaches a marriageable age she wears a long black cotton skirt reaching to the ankles and discards the trousers. All unmarried girls wear a low broad black or blue turban which varies in breadth among the different states.

These little Shan girls always look so clean and attractive. The married women wear blue or black coats, skirts like the marriageable girls, and very high black turbans like a drainpipe. They and the marriageable girls also occasionally wear leggins, sometimes black or dark blue, but frequently covered with patchwork of different colored silks; their skirts for ceremonial wear are similarly decorated.

All Shans love flowers, and if she can get it, every girl or woman tucks a flower or two, frequently white jasmine, over her right ear.

The Shan men wear practically the same clothes as the ordinary Yunnanese — coat and trousers of blue or white homespun and a dark blue turban or a big straw sun hat. The young men's trousers are cut very tight, absolutely the opposite of the baggy Shan boombies of Burma.

On his wedding day the Shan bridegroom decorates himself with sashes of scarlet silk, with huge bows on the shoulders, and, of course, a soft felt hat of European style into which he sticks a nosegay of white jasmine.

Practically nothing has been written about the Shan-Tayoks of Yunnan, but there is no doubt they are pure Shans though of a later migration than the Shans of Burma, not as their Burmese name might lead one to think—Chinese—Shan métis.

* * *

The whole world seemed at peace, there was a feeling of quietness and contentment, a complete absence of hurry or bustle, and nothing seemed to matter except that the sun shone and the beauties of nature were there for us to enjoy.

We named it Happy Valley and as such we shall always think of it, for it had something of the atmosphere which might have prevailed in that mythical period called Arcadian and which seems more a creature of man's imagination than a reality. But if anyone wants to feel something near what might have been in those far-off days I recommend a tour in Turnip Valley in the month of March.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Roumania's Gypsies . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

With reference to the note about Roumania's Gypsy Music, in the Weekly Magazine Section, Sept. 26, 1934, page 13.

Some years ago, when the Roumanian Government first organized the work for the preservation of its folk lore and music, I had the privilege and pleasure of going into the "far" country and studying folk music and customs, not to overlook costumes. On that occasion I made many photographs, one of which I enclose, as it shows the very type of Gypsy players to which the mentioned article refers. These two players

Photo by Irving Schwerke
ROUMANIAN GYPSY MUSICIANS

were performing at a peasant wedding, and in the background may be seen the bridal couple and their attendants.

In my book, "Kings Jazz and David," is a study showing how the modern music of Roumania originated in the folk music of that country—a folk music which is conceded by authorities on the subject the oldest in the world.

IRVING SCHWERKE.

Paris, France.

* * *

Toward World Unity . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The question asked by the Marquis of Lothian, in his article published in the Monitor Magazine Section for Oct. 3, "Is War Between Great Britain and the United States Impossible?" recalls the discussion on this subject conducted by the late Willis J. Abbot. At that time the consensus was, as the Marquis surmises, a definite answer of "Yes." Unfortunately, however, if we are to believe this article, public opinion is not sufficient guarantee that peace between these two great peoples is permanent. It is pointed out to the American people that in their own national experience they were not aware of the foe in ambush, and the Civil War overtook them. This may be true, but it is certain that local hostilities over the slave question openly indicated the character of the problem between the North and the South, and suggested the manner in which the conflict was to be decided. If it is so, that a hidden snare may embroil these two countries, it is well that it has been exposed.

What is the lurking enemy to the peace of Great Britain and the United States? According to the article, it is the question of the freedom of the seas. It is suggested, since these two nations have come to grips over this issue previously, that the future may see a fight should one or the other attempt to interfere with neutral trade. In order to start this war there must be a previous war into which one or the other is drawn, leaving the other neutral. Because of the nature of the interference on the high seas, which would follow, it is deemed inevitable that one would not long remain neutral.

The present safeguards against such an eventuality are mentioned. The League of Nations is abandoned as a means of arbitral settlement because the United States is not a member of that great body. There is, therefore, only one other diplomatic provision for peaceful settlement of this question, should it come to a critical stage, namely, the Kellogg Pact. This is also discarded as an effective agent for peace, because it does not provide "for consultation when a breach of it is threatened."

Let us admit the hypotheses that the freedom of the seas is a contentious question between Great Britain and the United States; also that the League of Nations provides no approach for these two nations to settle a quarrel which might arise over this issue. Is it right, though, to discard the Kellogg Pact as providing no means of arriving at an arbitral settlement of such a vital problem, should it reach a crisis? In this pact Great Britain and the United States were the leading signatories in an agreement to abandon war as an instrument of national policy. Does this not mean what it says? Is there to be a moment in the affairs of these nations when this solemn promise to the world will be repudiated?

International law, by this time, must have received much data as to the rights of nations on the high seas in times of peace and war. American statesmen have reiterated that to them the Kellogg Pact is a solemn obligation—and it is no less to Great Britain. If a crisis should arrive, remembering the pact, could not a judicial body, appointed by both countries, render a decision under international law, and effect a peaceful settlement? Barring that possibility, perhaps war only could decide the issue. But the Kellogg Pact contains the findings of an enlightened age—that war is futile, that it settles nothing, but leaves sorrow, degradation, debts, and depression, and should be entirely ruled out of the thinking of man. Leading statesmen of all nations admit this fact and preach preparedness only against a nation so lacking in wisdom as to be an aggressor.

Jesus proved that God's law governs the universe, and at the same time the unity of His creation will appeal to mankind, and the world unity, mentioned in this article, will grow out of enlightened understanding.

WINSTON OGILVIE.

Ottawa, Canada.

Today's Contributors . . .

VISCOUNT ASTOR was president of the Twentieth International Congress on Alcoholism, held in London last July. He is owner of the widely read London weekly newspaper, the Observer, and has served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, to the Ministry of Food, and to the Ministry of Health. He was a British delegate to the League of Nations Assembly in 1931. Lord Astor has many links with the United States, including an American mother and an American wife.

PEGGY SCOTT continues her series of sketches of members of the British Royal family. Previous articles have portrayed the Princesses Margaret and Elizabeth (Jan. 3), Prince George (Feb. 14), Queen Mary (June 27), and the Duke of Gloucester (Sept. 5).

MARJORIE SHULER rounds out her description of the Beebe expedition, which appeared in last week's Magazine Section, and at the same time adds one more article to her series on notable women.

DEMAREE BESS is the Monitor's correspondent in Moscow.

ETHEL C. INCE is a member of the Monitor's New York staff.

HELEN RATHJE is a writer of special articles and plays.

ZOA GRACE HAWLEY, against a background of long residence in Italy, describes a new development in the field of the old masters.

CLAIRE LISKE is a contributor to leading magazines and newspapers.

BEATRIX CLERK is a British woman who writes from first-hand knowledge of the Burma-China border.

"How Chipso saves work and cuts down expenses"

TOLD BY MRS. HENRY J. HAHN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

"Snowy washes in 3 steps less"

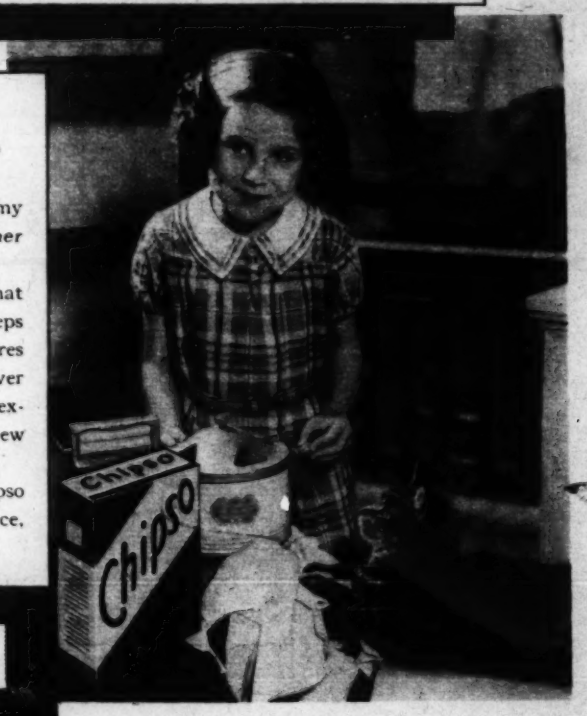
"No overnight soaking . . . no hard rubbing by hand . . . no boiling! None of these troublesome operations is necessary now that I am using Chipso," says Mrs. Hahn. "And my white clothes are lovelier than ever! It seems as if dirt can't resist those magnificent Chipso suds. Yet Chipso is really mild. It never injures colors or the sheerest materials and embroideries. You know how careful you have to be not to use a harsh soap for babies' clothes. I find that Chipso keeps Barbara Ann's little booties, diapers and shirts snowy and soft for her skin."

"Economical—and safe for everything!"

"Lorraine, you see, loves to imitate all my household tasks. She insists on doing *her* wash with Chipso, too!

"I am grateful to find a packaged soap that gets my white wash clean so easily . . . keeps the colored clothes bright . . . never injures anything. Lorraine's red-plaid dress has never run the least bit in Chipso suds. Even my inexpensive aprons and house-dresses look new after Chipso washing.

"It is a big saving to be able to use Chipso for everything. The large package of this nice, sudsy soap costs so little and goes so far!"

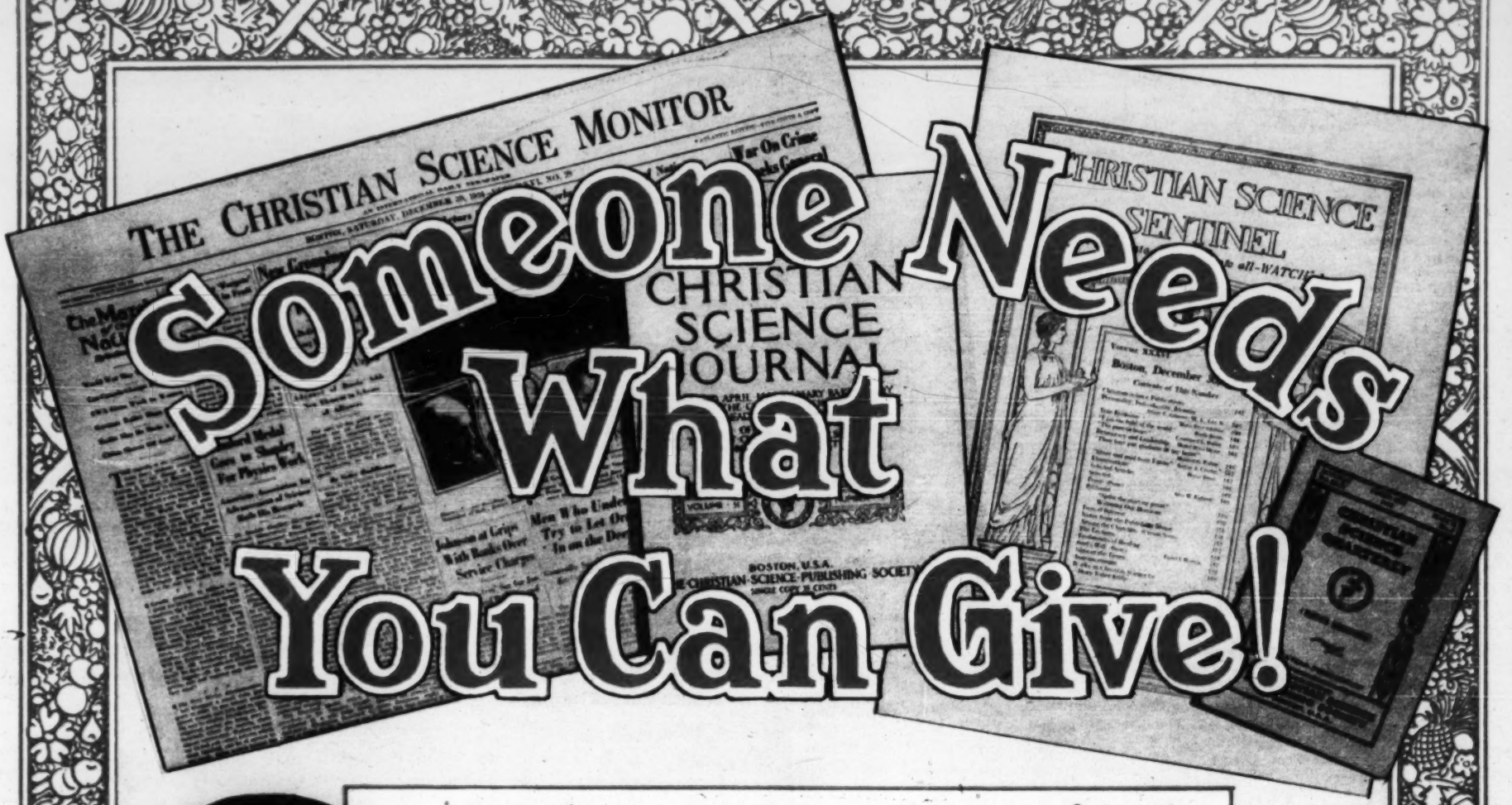


"Using Chipso for dishes keeps my hands like satin"

"As soon as I began using Chipso to wash dishes, my hands improved. Now my fingers are so smooth I can cold-cream Barbara Ann without making her flinch.

"A little Chipso makes dandy suds. A package lasts a long time. The dishes rinse and wipe easily—are never streaked—never smell of soap."

You can get Chipso from your grocer. Big box—low price!



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